The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 38. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 31, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1875.

Jay Cooke's Creditors Dissatisfied.

A large number of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. in this city have as yet refrained from accepting the meager dividend of five per cent., declared more than six months ago by the trustee. It is understood that this course has also been pursued by some of the large creditors in New York and Philadelphia, who are of the opinion that something much better should have been offered them, and are not willing to accept so small a portion when it might be an obstacle to the legal proceedings which it is contemplated to take. To-day all this class of creditors received through the mails a circular from the trustee, urging them to signify their acceptance of the dividend which for the reasons here given they have hitherto declined.

Democratic Difficulties in Maryland.

A considerable number of the District Democrats and ex-rebel soldiers attended the Democratic Convention in Baltimore yesterday and to-day. The dissatisfaction with the Gubernatorial nomination was of the bitterest discription, and it was openly stated that the Hamilton men would bolt the ticket.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1875.

The Treasury Count Completed.

The count of funds in the Treasury vaults has been completed, and the Committee were to-day engaged in writing their report, which will be submitted to the House party to-morrow. Everything has been found correct, except deficits that were known before the count began. The Treasurer says the system was so loose as to be criminal, yet never that his only wonder is that much greater sums were not stolen. He thinks he has now instituted a system of checks and balances that will make theft impossible by any of the known methods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1875.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE GROWING TOBACCO CROP—RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage of tobacco is greater than that of last year, the increase being in the great tobacco producing States. Maryland has increased her area 4 per cent., Virginia 30, North Carolina 30, South Carolina 7, Florida 23, Mississippi 16, Arkansas 10, Tennessee 203, Kentucky 228, Ohio 25, Indiana 49, Illinois 56, Missouri 96, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas report the same area as last year. New Hampshire has reduced her small acreage 30 per cent., Massachusetts 25, Connecticut 2, Georgia 50, Alabama 10, Louisiana 7, Wisconsin 17, Kansas 11. The condition of the crop is most satisfactory in the largest tobacco States, and is 20 per cent. above average. Kentucky is 34 per cent. above average. Other large producing States are either very near a full average or above. The remarkably depressed condition is noted only in the smaller producing States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1875.

OFFICIAL ADVICES OF YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following dispatches:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, July 26.

Keep strangers away from here. Fever raging at Barrancas. Sixty-five cases and seven deaths.

[Signed] G. H. COOPER, Commandant.

PENSACOLA, July 26.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy:

Strict quarantine upon Fort Barrancas. No communication therefrom, except through our quarantine post commanding officer's wife is sick. His duties providing for the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children of the place are nearly all down. Please inform the Secretary of War.

[Signed] G. H. COOPER, Commandant.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE FISHER.

Judge Fisher has tendered his resignation of the office of United States District Attorney for this District, and it has been forwarded by the Attorney General to the President. Judge Fisher will retire upon the qualification of Judge Wylie Wells, of Virginia, who has accepted the office, but who is now a Sech from Washington.

NEW ORLEANS.

Criminal Suits Against the Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Speaker of the House and a State Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Attorney General Field to-day filed an information against Chas. Clinton, Auditor; Antoine Dubuetet, Treasurer; P. G. Desmond, Secretary of State, and Thomas C. Anderson, Speaker of the House—all members of the Funding Board in 1874—charging them with misdemeanor in office for funding five warrants issued by the Auditor, amounting to $138,557 30, and representing an illegal and invalid claim against the State. Bail was fixed at $10,000 for each.

The Attorney General has also filed in the First District Court an information against State Senator E. F. Herwig, containing two counts, the first for obtaining money under false pretenses by presenting vouchers, while Chairman of the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, for fraudulent claims and obtaining warrants from the Auditor by means of said fraudulent claims were just and legal, the warrants being indorsed by pretended payees and by E. F. Herwig; the second count, for obtaining money by false pretenses in issuing, while Chairman of the Senate Committee, fictitious vouchers, knowing at the time that there were no such persons as the pretended beneficiaries and that no such claims or demands, as represented in these vouchers, existed at the time. Bail $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Swimming Match—Coyle Recovering —He Claims to Have Been Drugged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson, remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning, when he then slept, awoke all right. He says he was drugged by brandy. A few minutes before he became exhausted he was feeling splendidly, and felt positive he could reach Gloucester. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnson was a mile and a half behind him, and he would not have encountered a strong ebb tide he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states his willingness and anxiety to swim the Englishman at any time, any place for a distance of five, eight or ten miles. Johnson admits Coyle to be the better swimmer and capable of beating him.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Suppression of Riots in San Salvador.

PANAMA, July 17.—Peace has been restored at San Miguel, the scene of the late Ultromontane riots in Salvador. The Bishop of San Tecla and seven priests were secretly arrested and hurried, under a guard of one hundred soldiers, to Fort Libertad, where they were put on board a steamer and sent to Nicaragua. Bishop Carcamo and other persons have been expelled from the country, also Provisor Rodriguez. It was discovered that similar outbreaks to that at San Miguel had been arranged for all over the Republic.

Crop Reports from Alabama and Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Nashville Cotton Exchange submitted their July crop report to the Exchange to-day. The territory assigned to this district is composed of Lowdertal, Franklin, Colbern, Lawrence, Morgan, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Jackson, Dekalb and Cherokee counties, in Alabama, and all of Middle and East Tennessee east of the Tennessee and west of the Cumberland mountains. The committee have received over 130 replies to circulars sent out, the replies bearing the average date of July 21.

In Alabama, good stands, with but few exceptions, have prevailed, and the prospect is altogether more favorable than last year. Up to this time the stand is generally good and is forming, blooming and balling very well, fully up to the average, and compares quite favorably with the crop of last year. The laborers continue to work well. Very little damage is done to wheat in this State. Corn is still promising.

In Tennessee, heavy rains have generally prevailed, but the weather has been as favorable as last year. The stand of cotton is good, forming, blooming and balling generally very well, but some sections report not quite well. Laborers continue to work better than last year. About twelve reply "somewhat damaged and sprouted," thirty-eight "a little," and the "none." All answer that the corn crop is looking splendid, with a prospect of the largest yield ever made in the State. Since these reports have been received heavy rains have fallen over the greater part of this district, and complaints are made of as too rapid growth of cotton. Fears are entertained of too much weed, and consequently the crop will be deficient in bloom. There is some little complaints of insects, but not enough to excite any anxiety.

Mountain Meadow Massacre.

First Witnesses for the Prosecution.

DETAILS OF THE BLOODY BUTCHERY.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 22.—Lee's trial for the Mountain Meadow massacre began today. The court was crowded. The defense skirmished on every point. The jury found is as follows up to two o'clock: Josephus Gentile, native, two years a resident of the Territory; J. C. Huster, Gentile, native, two years resident; David Rogers, Mormon, native, fourteen years; Isaac Duffin, Mormon, naturalized, ten years; J. P. Shidesmon, Mormon, native, twelve years; J. C. Robinson, Mormon, native, eighteen years. C. J. Arthur, Mormon, native, twenty years (the son-in-law to Haight, who got the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion); Joseph Knight, Mormon, native, twenty years; Paul Price, Mormon, native, sixteen years; G. F. Jarvis, Mormon, naturalized, fifteen years; Robert Huberne, Mormon, naturalized, seventeen years (a California step-son to Urie, who was engaged in the massacre; has been on the ground but knows nothing of it); John Brewer, Gentile, native, ten years. The following were challenged and excused for cause: James Gibson, Gentile; J. W. Hunt, Mormon; William Thomson, Apostate; Elijah Elmore, Mormon; James Hunter, Gentile; John F. Fuller, Gentile; Henry Halling, Gentile; F. L. Sersinger, Gentile. The defense goes after Gentile jurors but easily passes Mormons. The jury will be secured to-day. Each side has forty-five peremptory challenges. The Mormons examined as jurors would swear that they had lived ten to eighteen years in the region of the massacre, yet never heard it talked of, and had no opinions about it. This is the subject of much open comment and bitter feeling.

The story which was to be sent to eight Mormons and four Gentiles.

BEAVER, UTAH, July 23.—At two o'clock the first witness was called, Robert Keyes. He came to Utah October 2, 1857, through Mountain Meadows; saw two piles of bodies of women and children piled promiscuously about; there were from sixty to seventy; the children were from two months old to twelve years; the smaller ones were more torn by wolves and crows; some bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some were stabbed, and all were torn by wolves, except one woman, who, a little way off, appeared as if asleep; she had a ball hole in her left side. It appeared as if the bodies had been dead fifteen days. Seven of us saw a pile of men's bodies further on; didn't go to see them; they had no clothing on, except on the legs and one sock on a man; none were scalped.

Asahel Bennett called.—Was at the Meadows in December, 1857; saw bones there, a horrible sight—the skins of women and children; curls, long tresses of hair, dried blood; the children were from ten to twelve years of age; some of the skulls had flesh dried on; the bodies had been covered up and wolves had evidently dug them up.

Phillip Klingen Smith, a defendant, of San Bernardino, Cala, called.—The prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi* as to him. Lived at Cedar City in 1857 from 1852. The Meadows were forty-five miles south of Cedar; on the California road. Was at the massacre in September, 1857; heard of emigrants coming; people were forbidden to trade with them; felt bad about it; saw five of them at Cedar; this was Friday; some swore, and Higby fined them; they went on; heard rumors of trouble. On Sunday it was the custom to have meetings, and President and Council, the Bishop and Council and the High Council. I was a Bishop. The matter came up for discussion as to their disturbing the people. Haight, Morrell, Allen, Willis, myself and others were there. Some of the brethren opposed their destruction; I did. Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting. I asked what would be the consequence of such an act. Then Haight got mad. The Indians were to destroy them. On Monday Higby, Haight, Klingen Smith met and the same subject was again discussed. I opposed the destruction. Haight reiented and told White and me to go ahead and tell the people that the emigrants should go through safe. We [illegible] and told them what John D. Lee and told him where and why we were going. He replied, "I have something to say about that matter." We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs. Next morning we passed them again, as we came back. They had twenty or thirty wagons, and were over a hundred people—old men and middle aged, old women and middle aged, youths and children; went home met Ira Allen. He said these emigrants' doom was sealed, the die was cast for their destruction, that Lee had orders to take them, go with and intercept them. Allen was to go on and counteract what we did. I went home. Three days after Haight sent for me; met him; he said that came from camp didn't get along; he wanted reinforcements; he had been to Parowan, and got further orders from Col. W. A. Dame to finish the massacre, to decoy the emigrants out and spare only the small children, who could not tell the tale. I went off and met Allen, our first returning object. Higby came out and said, "You are ordered out, armed and equipped." So I went: Hopkins, Higby, John Willis and Sam. Purdy went along to guard the baggage waggons. We got to Hamblin's by meeting the night, three miles from the emigrants. Here we met Lee and others, from the general camp, where the largest number of men were. We then found that the emigrants were not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation to one side. He told me that the situation of the emigrants was strongly fortified and there was no chance to get them out; that Higby was ordered to decoy them out the best he could; that this was agreed to, and the command given to J. D. Lee to carry out the whole plan. They went to camp, and Lee called all the soldiers in a hollow square and addressed them. They were all white men, about fifty in all. The Indians were in another camp. I saw there Slade and his son, John Pearce, probably his sons too—all those from Cedar; Bill Stewart, Levem Jacobs, and I think Dan McFarland too. Slade and I were outraged, but we said, "What can we do? We can't help ourselves." Just then the order to march was given. We had to go on double file. Higby had command of part of them; it was the Nauvoo Legion, organized from tens up to hundreds. We marched in sight of the emigrants a half mile between or Lee went out on a white flag. A man from the emigrants met them. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk; don't know what they talked about; saw a white flag into the entrenchments. After some hours they came out and the emigrants came up with the wounded in wagons. Ahead of the wounded were those hurt in the three days' previous fight. They said the Mormons and Indians couldn't oust them in manis. Need not count on women and next the men. As the emigrants came up the men halted and the women, on foot, the children and the wounded went on ahead. The soldiers halted to be all ready to shoot at the word. When the word "halt" came the soldiers fired. I fired once; don't know if I killed the man. They were not all killed by the first fire. I saw the women afterwards dead, their throats cut. I saw, as I came up to them, a man kill a young girl. The men were marched in single file then; then throwing in single file, with soldiers alongside; heard the emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians at last. John M. Higby came and ordered my squad to fire. Lee, like the rest, had fire arms. No emigrants escaped. I saw soldiers horses to take "on the wing" those who ran; saw a man run; saw Bill Stewart, on a horse, go after him and kill him; saw one wounded man beg for life; Higby cut his throat. The man said, "I would not do this to a dog;" he knew him. After I fired I was told to gather up the little children. As I went I saw a large woman running toward the men, crying, "My husband! my husband!" A soldier shot her in the back and she fell dead. I went on and found the wagons with the wounded all out on the ground and their throats cut. I went on and found the children, put them in a wagon and took them to Hamblin's house. Next day Farnl McCurdy and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto Creek. On the road we met a freight train of wagons; men living here in Beaver now were on it. I went to old Mrs. Hopkins and told her we had the children. She rustled around and got places for them. I took one girl baby home and my wife nursed her. I afterward gave her to Birkbeck, as having no children. They were well treated I believe. We got good places for them where there were no children.

The question of allowing the statements of co-conspirators as to the disposal of the emigrants' property after the massacre, was here argued for one hour. The Court held it admissable on the ground of the case of the People vs. Trima, a California case. During the argument, Mr. Sutherland, for the defense, bitterly said it was an attempt to fix crime on some one else, Lee being only a figure head. Mr. Baskin, for the prosecution, replied that he wanted but the truth, whoever it implicated. That Sutherland and his real client would be reached. There was a decided sensation, it being known that Brigham Young was meant.

The witness resumed: After several days Haight sent me to Iron Springs, where the wagons, cattle and goods of the emigrants were; we got them and put them in the tithing house. I was to brand the cattle too. We found there John Wrie, Hunter and Allen. I put the goods in the church tithing office cellar, left the wagons in front of the tithing office, and branded the cattle with the church brand, a cross. Lee was in the cellar with me and saw the goods. Haight and Higby told me a council had been held and Lee was deputed to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre. Lee went. I allowed, to attend to the conference on October 6, at Salt Lake City. I met Lee at Salt Lake, and asked if he had reported to Brigham Young. He said "Yes, every particular." The same day I, Lee and Charley Hopkins called on Brigham Young. He there, in presence of them said, "You have charge of that property in the tithing office. Turn it over to John D. Lee. What you know of this, say nothing of it; dont talk about it even among yourselves." Lee took the property, had an auction and sold it off; so Haight and Higby told me. Haight sold a part of the cattle to Hooper, Utah's Congressional Delegate afterwards, for boots and shoes. There were Indians at the massacre; the hills were pretty full of them; they were deputed to kill the women. Saw one Indian, "Myack," cut a little boy's throat; heard no effort to restrain the Indians. Some were wounded, and three died of their wounds. The Indians came back to Cedar, where they lived. One was called "Bill" and one "Tony," his chiefs. Saw some emigrants' property with the Indians; saw Lee get dresses and jeans from the tithing office out of the emigrants' plunder. I learned from Allen that Lee was the one to gather up the Indians to attack the emigrants. Talked with Lee about it. Afterward Lee was Indian agent at Harmony. The agent traded with the tribes and issued goods and rations of the Government to the Indians.

The court here adjourned to nine A. M. After to-day night sessions will be held. The court warned the citizens not to speak to the jurors from the street up to the time they were sworn, and declared he would arrest and punish such offenders. During the time Klingen Smith was testifying and giving the horrible details of blood, the suspense was terribly painful. Lee's square, hard, lowbrowed face and his neck became fairly purple black, and his wives scarcely breathed, straining forward to catch each syllable. The excitement in court is intense.

I am prepared to state that Klingen Smith's story is, in all material details, the same as Lee's suppressed confession as to the massacre. Klingen Smith's reputation here is that of a man of truth. He could not be impeached save by facts.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING MATCH.

Coyle Leads for Nine Miles and Gives Out—Johnson Wins through Endurance.

CHESTER, PA., July 22.—At one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., the swimming match for the championship of the world, between Coyle and Johnson was begun. Excursion trains and steamboats filled with people were arriving all thefore-noon. The betting was two to one in favor of Johnson, the present champion, yet there seemed to be a disposition to intimidate him. Just before the men went over, the steamship Illinois, *en route* to Liverpool, passed and was received with screaming whistles, cheers, &c. Arthur Chambers and Frank Gormley started the men off the Amanda Powell at Chester. At Simpson's wharf, one mile and a half, Coyle led by two hundred yards, and the same position was maintained to Tinicum Island, when Coyle passed eastward and Johnson west. At Lazaretto, three and a half miles, Coyle still maintained the lead. At the end of Tinicum Island, Coyle was leading a half mile. At Fort Mifflin he had gained another quarter of a mile. Coyle, who had from the start taken the channel, had a decided advantage and was gaining momentarily. At Fort Mifflin light, eight miles from the starting point, Coyle was still a half mile in front. Coyle was accompanied with a body out of water while Johnson was swimming his English side stroke head, under. After passing Red Bank light house, Johnson made a spurt and pulled a quarter of a mile. Opposite Red Bank wharf it became evident that Coyle had overestimated himself. He breathed hard, called for help, and was taken out of the water apparently lifeless. The physicians immediately attended and found him to be very low. Meanwhile Johnson, who was one mile in the rear, and was struggling manfully, made a spurt and in less than ten minutes had passed the spot where Coyle gave out, and was declared the winner. He gave an exhibition of his powers in the water, swam one mile further, and the judges declaring him winner, he was required to get into their boat. The entire distance swam by Johnson was ten and half miles. Time 3:10. Johnson, after being taken from the water, was as fresh as when he entered and began dancing a lively reluge in the cabin of Gloucester, ten thousand people were in waiting and gave him an enthusiastic reception. Coyle, when taken from the water, was at Fox's Theater. Coyle this evening is very low, his pulse beating 28. The doctors have grave fears for his life.

FALL RIVER.

Weavers, Spinners and Carders Ask the Manufacturers to Shut down for a Month.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 25.—Representatives of the Weavers, Spinners and Carders' Unions, in joint convention this afternoon, appointed a committee of two from each to wait on the manufacturers and ask them to shut down for the month of August. The operatives think this will effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty and give better satisfaction to all concerned. The proposition will be sent in to-night. It is not known how the overtures will be received by the manufacturers.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion in an Iowa City Paper Mill—Five men Killed and Mill Destroyed.

IOWA CITY, IOWA., July 23.—At nine o'clock last night one of the cooking tanks in Close & Son's paper mill exploded, causing the explosion of four others, and utterly destroying the stock in the stock rooms. The men at work in the destroyed mill (five) were killed—Chiha, the fireman, Gilmore, foreman, and Smaler and Tierney, laborers. Herman Bechtel, a workman in a flour mill near by, had stepped into the paper mill about a moment before and was instantly killed. The bodies of Chiha, Bechtel and Gilmore were blown five hundred feet across the street and over the houses, and were recovered. The bodies of the others were found where either burned in the ruins or blown into the river. The mill was worth $250,000, and was turning out six tons of brown paper, manufactured from rags. To-day, with double sets of hands. The two large paper machines are uninjured. At this hour ten gangs of men are at work by the light of lanterns clearing away the debris of the ruin, which presents a terrible appearance. Gilmore's wife, who is on the eve of confinement, is not expected to rally from the shock, and Bechtel's mother is thought to be dying.

LATER—Since the last dispatch six men are proved to have been killed. The sixth was a Scotchman, named Walter Sinton, who was in the "cut straw chamber," over the exploded tanks. He was seen to go up with the tank and over it, to an estimated height of 512 feet. Falling, he went through the roof of a paint shop, seventy yards away from the mill, knocking a hole through the shingles and the horrible spectacle was witnessed by two rafters. He was found this morning lying on the floor of the room beneath.

The value of the mill is a quarter of a million dollars. The loss of Mr. Close is about $20,000. The paper machines and pulping engines are not injured. It is decided that it was a chemical explosion. The pressure at the time was only fifty pounds, and less at the exploded tanks. The straw is pulped in the tanks with lime and soda, and the result of the chemical combination must have evolved an explosive force far greater than was possible with a steam pressure of only fifty pounds. The dead will be buried at 2 P. M. on Sunday. Three of the killed were Catholics and three of them Protestants. The priests and pastors have agreed to hold the ceremonies together.

Fell From a Fourth Story Window.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A man, aged about thirty-five, who registered as W. H. Vandiver, of Cincinnati, fell from a fourth story window of the Fountain Hotel in this city this morning, and was instantly killed.

Father and Son Drowned.

ROCHESTER, July 23.—Bernard Sailer and his young son were drowned yesterday, in Irondequoit bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

Fatal Accident at Coal Mines.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A car on an incline at the coal mines at Ashland, Ky., yesterday broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Clayton, killing a woman and a boy ten years old.

The Explosion at Newark, Ohio—But One Death Resulting.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The *Gazette's* Newark, Ohio, special of to-night says that twenty-two persons, of which number sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion mentioned in these dispatches last evening, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Frey, the boy whose hands, head and feet were severely burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of the inflammable fluid which was used in saturating the building for testing the fire extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street, where it was accidentally ignited and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd were overwhelmed by them.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Political Fight Among Cherokees.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a brief account of a desperate affray between the political factions of the Cherokee Indian nation at Skin Bayou, twelve miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 18th inst., in which three men, Sylvester King, William Sanders and Joseph Coody, were killed. Seven men emptied double-barrelled shot guns into Coody. At last accounts the rival factions, numbering about thirty-one on each side, had gathered at the scene of the difficulty, and some firing had taken place, but with what result is not known.

Alleged Long Point Car Robbers Committed.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The examination of T. A. Edmunds and Andrew J. Cochran, charged with being concerned in the attempted robbery of the Adams' Express and the killing of Engineer Eames, at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, two weeks ago, took place at Greenup, Ill., yesterday, and after considerable testimony had been taken and an argument made by counsel, Justice McConnah committed both the prisoners without bail.

Bank Robbery at Winthrop, Maine.

WINTHROP, MAINE, July 23.—A robbery of the Winthrop National Bank occurred about three o'clock this morning. The bank is on the second floor of a brick building on Main street, near the Winthrop House. The safes were blown open by nitro-glycerine. There were three distinct explosions, all heard by several persons. The robbers left within ten minutes of the last explosion, which blew out all the windows in the front part of the bank and caused a general smash-up inside. The contents of the main safe were so badly mutilated as to many fragments were left behind, that it is thought the amount secured by the robbers could not have been large. The capital of the bank is one hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of deposits in the savings bank was about one hundred thousand. The safes of both institutions were rifled of their entire contents. The standing of the bank, the directors say, will not be impaired. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers.

Book Keeper Charged With Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Charles Durham, a book-keeper in the employ of Wm. Glenning & Co., was brought before the magistrate yesterday, charged with embezzling some $2,000, which was proven to be a series of small speculations extending over a year or eighteen months.

Chicago Rectifying Establishment Seized.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Supervisor Matthews and Revenue Agents Garrett, Vance and Almon have seized the entire rectifying establishment of Hiram Pike & Co., Distilling Company, for the duplicate use of stamps and other frauds. More seizures will follow. The officers are working vigorously.

Murder and Suicide Near Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Late Thursday night John Bennett called at the store of Hugh Sweeny, six miles from Ironton, Ohio, and after rousing the latter up and drinking a glass of beer with him, drew a revolver and shot him three times, twice in the head and once in the hip. The supposed object was robbery.

The Winthrop Bank Robbery.

PORTLAND, MAINE, July 24.—It is thought the loss to the Winthrop bank will not exceed $50,000, two-thirds of which is in bonds. The heaviest loss falls on the savings department. The standing of the bank will not be impaired. The three men arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, were seen in Winthrop on the afternoon before the robbery.

Railroad Engineer Murdered at Garrett, Indiana.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The *Gazette's* special from Auburn, Indiana, says that last night, at Garrett City, two engineers who had been discharged by the railroad company, Andrew Keelan and John Graves, became involved in a quarrel; in which Graves seized a hatchet and dealt Keelan a terrible blow on the head, burying the weapon in the skull and causing death in a few hours. Graves then fled, seeking the dwelling. The murder caused intense excitement among railroad men, who collected in considerable numbers, armed and provided with ropes, determined to hang Graves. Sheriff Loose hastened to the scene and, with the assistance of a *posse*, rescued the murderer from the mob and lodged him in jail.

The Long Point Murder—Two More Men Arrested on Suspicion.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Terre Haute says two men, named Leander Kennedy (*alias* Alien Lee) and Columbus Voorhees (*alias* Frank Clark), were arrested there yesterday for complicity in the Long Point murder and subsequent robberies. They show pretty conclusively that they did not actively participate in the murder, being at Greencastle, Ind., at the time, but Mr. Sutter, a detective employed by the county of Indianapolis, who made the arrest, found near the spot where the engine and express car were stopped, and Fisher's body was found, the armor together, were brought here from Indianapolis and identified Kennedy and Voorhees on sight as the parties who had the conversation with Engle in Greencastle. No doubt that these men were in the plot, and it is thought they will turn State's evidence and reveal the names of all the persons concerned in the affair. They are confined, one in jail and the other at the police station, to prevent communication between them. Cochran and Edmunds, who were committed yesterday, are in jail, one at Effingham and the other at Prairie City.

A Dangerous Shot at Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25.—Jacob Sutter, engineer on engine No. 13, of the St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad, was shot through the right breast last night by a fisherman named Hudson. The latter is still at large. Sutter was found at 5 o'clock this morning. The general opinion is that the shooting was without justification, but it is supposed to have resulted from a quarrel about Hudson's sister, who was with Sutter at the time of the shooting.

Confessed Murderer Lynched in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—On last Tuesday an industrious German, named Frank Williams, engaged on the plantation of A. H. Hancock, on Frenchman's bayou, forty miles above here, on the Arkansas side, missed a horse from his employer the evening before, and having been last seen in company with John Randolph and John Phillips (colored), was suspected of having stolen it. It was found that they had left. Pursuit was made and they were overtaken and carried back to Shawnee village yesterday. On their arrival they confessed to having murdered Williams, and showed where they had concealed the body in the canebrake. When found it presented a horrible appearance, the head being literally beaten off with bludgeons. The murderers were then carried to Crowell's landing, on their way to Osceola, the county town, and on reaching the landing they informed their captors that they belonged to a band of which Robert Burton (a white man also employed on Hancock's plantation) was the leader, and Jesse Carter (colored) was also a member; that they were organized for robbery and had murdered several persons. Quite a crowd had collected by this time, and the indignation of the citizens was intense and finally culminated in the mob taking the prisoners out and shooting Randolph, killing him instantly. Phillips broke from his keepers and escaped, but yesterday the whole neighborhood were in search of him. Randolph's body was thrown into the river, and warrants were sworn out for Burton and Carter, and they were arrested and taken to Osceola jail.

Murder at a Picnic.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—At the passengers agents' picnic yesterday, at Greenwood, on the fifteenth, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, ten miles south of this city, a difficulty occurred between Charles Bernauer and Frank Myers, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed Bernauer, inflicting a wound which is thought to death before medical aid could be reached.

Murder of a Military Prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The *Republican* has the following special from Leavenworth, dated yesterday: "A prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, while engaged working in a quarry at that place yesterday, was sun struck and fell to the ground unconscious, and while in that condition Sergeant Hogan, in charge of that command, beat him and inflicted injuries from the effect of which he died soon after. Hogan was arrested by United States Marshal Tough, and will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner on the 28th."

Assault on the Editor of the Cleveland "Leader"—The Assailant Quieted With an Iron Cane.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Saturday afternoon a ruffianly attack was made upon Mr. E. Cowles, editor of the *Leader*, by Assistant Street Inspector Ziemer, of this city. The ground of the assault was an article published in the *Leader* charging Ziemer with blackmailing certain laborers in the employ of the city." He came into the office of Mr. Cowles and demanded, in threatening and abusive language, to know the author of the article. Mr. Cowles refused to discuss the matter until Ziemer had cooled down somewhat, when Mr. Cowles stated that, as chief editor of the paper, he was responsible for its utterances. Ziemer replied by striking Mr. Cowles, while in a sitting position, a violent blow with his first on the left side of the head. Ziemer was then seized by a couple of bystanders, when he drew a pistol. While attempting to cock it Mr. Cowles seized an iron cane and dealt him a heavy blow over the head, doubling up the cane and taking the fight out of Ziemer, who was arrested, taken to the police station and put under bonds of $1,000 for assault with intent to kill.

SARATOGA.

CLOSE OF THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, July 22.—The attendance at the Bankers' Convention to-day, was comparatively light, many of the delegates having left for home yesterday. A resolution opposed to usury laws was adopted by a close vote. Mr. McGrew, of Ohio, withdrew his resolution to postpone resumption till 1885, stating that he had simply introduced it to elicit discussion. A resolution was adopted that the members of the convention furnish specimens of coin for exhibition at the Centennial. A committee was appointed to examine into the question of usury laws and free trade in money, and report at the next annual meeting. The time and place of the next annual convention was left to the Executive Committee. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Prohibitionists of Luzerne county have declared their intention to nominate a county ticket.

Mr. Edwin Wetmore, of Tioga county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* names William Bittinger, Esq., of Adams county, for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. P. Finley of Salem township, Clarion county, is brought out by a numerously signed call as an oil man's candidate for State Senator.

Messrs. Jos. Lynn, Senatorial, James Sweeney and Dr. J. C. Kramer, Representative delegates, will represent the Democracy of Carbon county at the coming convention at Erie.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Susquehanna county, E. B. Hawley, of the *Democrat*, and H. Hinsen burg, were appointed Representative delegates to the State Convention, and T. J. Ham, of the Wayne County *Herald*, was also appointed the Senatorial delegate.

The Clarion county Republican Convention is called to meet at Clarion, on the 14th of August next. Dr. W. M. Clover and Rev. Wm. P. Finley, of Salem, are announced for Senator. Manasseh Arnold, T. C. Wilson and Jesse G. Thompson are candidates for Prothonotary.

It seems to be settled that the Cambria county Democrats will concede the Senatorial nomination to this county, and a new local candidate will be put forward between W. Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, and Samuel Henchey, of Antis, with the probability that the other side of the county will follow for Henchey.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Democratic County Committee of Wayne county have nominated Thomas J. Ham as Senatorial delegate to the Erie Convention and W. H. Dimmick and Peter S. Barnes as Representative delegates, with power to substitute. A resolution was adopted requesting the delegates to support Hon. J. Howard Beach for Governor.

Messrs. Shedden and Haines declined, with thanks, the nominations tendered them by the Prohibitionists of Philadelphia, and at a meeting on the evening of the 23d inst., a resolution was adopted not to accept the nomination made by the Convention. The subject of nominating a ticket was then postponed until the next meeting.

Concerning the State Treasury investigation the Norristown *Herald* comes to the conclusion that it has shown three things: in its beginning, Democratic stupidity; in its progress, Democratic belief in which the bark canoes are fast fading away. It cost $15,000, and is one of the first successful bronzes cast in the statuary line in America.

The cemetery contains so many fine monuments, like the largest palace buildings of New York, that we shall only attempt a description of a few of the most striking ones as we may happen to find them, for we are wandering through the beautiful little avenues, paths and glens, without plan or order.

On Battle avenue, the same avenue on which we started from the gate, where it meets Greenbough avenue, is the famous monument of Charlotte Canda. This structure is one of the finest in the cemetery, and its unique appearance, its surroundings—the richness and variety of its material and the finely finished work, together with its lavish cost, excites wonder even more than admiration. M. Canda, her father, was a wealthy Frenchman, and an officer in the army of Napoleon, and came to the United States after the battle of Waterloo. Charlotte was his only child, highly educated and accomplished, and universally loved for her sweetness and beauty of character. On the anniversary of her seventeenth birthday, "as she was returning with her father from the festive enjoyments of a small party of friends," the horses ran away and she was killed. The style of this monument was designed by Miss Canda herself, as a tribute to an aunt whose death occurred a few months before her own. The monument is surrounded by a beautiful iron fence, of a peculiar shape, having sixteen sides. The monument is of richly carved Italian marble, a combination of two pyramids, each seventeen feet high. Each finial of the sixteen gablets in the buttresses on the lateral facades is a bunch of flowers, each bunch having seventeen roses. In a highly ornamented niche in the center between these two buttresses is a statue of Charlotte in marble. Balustrades are extended over the vault, which form a *parvis* or porch to the monument, and this is reached by marble steps. To the right and left are vaults, each containing one hundred and eighty-five interments. But we hesitate, not knowing what direction to take, having already put aside our guide book as useless. It stands on Battle avenue, and to the left Battle avenue; the latter sounds more historic, and we therefore select it as our entrance avenue. Passing to Gordon and Hood avenue, Bayside Dell and an innumerable number of fine obelisks, monuments and tombs, we come upon the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton. It stands upon a huge block of granite, and has no inscription whatever upon it. The statue rests upon a large pedestal (of the same material, bronze), and is said to be a faithful representation of this once famous man. The figure faces the west, and is represented with a cloak thrown carelessly over the left arm and shoulder, while the right arm hangs by the side. A pile of large books are represented by the left foot. On the panels of the pedestal in relief are figures of the Erie Canal. On the one side is seen the canal in progress—the survey, excavation, the teams, &c.; upon the other side the canal is in full operation. The bustling scene around the docks and the docks is happily contrasted with the idle group of Indians, who seem to be looking in sadness upon the [illegible] which they have sold. The entire work is colossal, and very many fine private residences.

Fifth avenue, from Washington Square to Twenty-third street, is beautifully shaded with grand old trees on either side, forming an archway of green almost the entire way. Although some of the residences in this part are beautiful and costly, none of the high stoop, brown stone front style, yet the real splendor does not begin until we reach the Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner of Madison Square and Twenty-third street.

The old Nathan mansion, opposite the hotel, on Twenty-third street, where the horrible Nathan murder was committed some years ago, has been completely remodeled, and changed from a high-stoop stone front residence to business offices, with a massive iron front. It is now occup

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

THE value of last week's exports from Boston was $540,635, against $369,578 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports, thus far this year, amount to $19,641,122, against $17,136,569 for the relating period of 1874, a gain of $2,404,553.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania, having no candidates of their own, and no prospect of knowing beforehand who their candidates will be, are just now very busy in supporting the Prohibition State ticket. They are completely satisfied, after looking the whole field over carefully, that every Republican in the State should vote for that ticket.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is authority for the assertion that the Democratic State conventions in Maryland, Maine and Minnesota were "bought up by the bondholders." In the eyes of a Democratic editor, no Democrat is regarded as having any such things as convictions. If any Democrat differs from him in judgment he must have been bought. Well; these fellows should be able to understand each other, and we beg them to speak their minds freely, without regard to those who are standing by.

THE latest mail advices from England give further insight into the depressed condition of the iron trade in the northern district of that country. Production decreased 15,600 tons in June as compared with May, makers' stocks nevertheless increasing 10,000 tons. In South Wales some important reductions in quotations have been announced by leading makers, but they do not seem to have the desired effect. Very few orders are offered, and the worst apprehensions are entertained for the remainder of the year. It is not in one district only, but in every ironmaking center complaints are heard of the great depression that exists.

THE custom house statistics of Philadelphia for the last fiscal year have just been published. There was sent out during that time American productions to the value of $28,588,019, while the foreign imports amounted to $24,798,353, leaving a balance on the right side of the ledger of nearly $4,000,000. Another point in favor of the port is that while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the Philadelphia importations through New York were $1,073,842, for the year ending June 30, 1875, they were but $561,966, a falling off of nearly one-half. These importations came to an amount of a little less than two-thirds in American vessels, and a little over one-third in foreign vessels.

THE early crops of Colorado, this year, were taken by the grasshoppers, and had a dry season followed but poor returns would have come of the resowing and replanting. According to the latest reports, however, the copious rains, coming at the time when grain and vegetables were just starting again, have made the prospect for full crops better than for two years past. This is so throughout Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The agricultural product of the former Territory will, it is estimated by those competent to judge, reach a valuation of between four and five million dollars, or double the amount of last year. As the result of these improved prospects a very hopeful feeling pervades all classes of the community.

THE amount of wheat now in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail is about 4,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of wheat, including stock on canals, on lakes and rail, at lake and seaboard ports, is about 8,500,000 bushels. The clearances from our Atlantic seaboard ports for Europe are about 1,500,000 bushels per week. During the last four weeks they have been 5,150,677 bushels of wheat and 103,247 barrels of flour. The effect of this movement has been very decided. The money article of Monday's New York *Times* says:

"In Wall street it has led to a decline in gold and sterling exchange, and caused considerable advance in Western railroad shares and bonds, which, in turn, has strengthened the entire share list at the Stock Exchange. Among the merchants it has induced increased confidence and already revived trade to some extent, especially in the department of dry goods, where there has been an increased attendance of the large jobbers from the West and South. These early merchants, in consequence of the improvement in breadstuffs and the prospects of an active export demand for the same from this time out, have taken considerable amounts of domestic fabrics, sufficient in extent to establish prices in many lines of goods and encouraging further operations. This early and auspicious opening of the fall trade is important, and can be called the first fruit of the advance and prospective large shipments of wheat."

THE advance in breadstuffs which followed in this country upon a clearer knowledge of the condition of the European harvests was legitimate, and lacked witness, the elements of speculation, being based upon a solid knowledge of unquestioned facts; but the baleful spirit of gambling upon future contingencies has since taken possession of the grain market, forcing up prices much beyond the point justified by existing facts. It seems impossible for the American people to be moderate in anything. Start them, once, upon the chance of making money easily, and they soon get beyond reasonable bounds. The *Commercial* of New York *Journal of Commerce* lifts up a warning voice against this tendency, which is worthy of attention. Hear it:

"We wish to give a word of caution to those who are likely to be carried away with the new excitement. There is nothing in the line of facts to justify the high prices for grain which many are anticipating. It is true that in the best of seasons Great Britain does not produce all the cereals she consumes. Part of the supply comes from France, a little from other European States when they have a surplus, no inconsiderable quantity from the Black Sea ports, some from Eastern sessions, and the remainder from the United States. This year's floods on the Continent will cut off a large part of the French surplus, so that this source of supply will be less available. It is possible that France herself may need, before the year is out, an addition to her product for her own people. The English harvests are much later than ours, and the long continued wet weather and humid atmosphere have diminished the quantity and injured the quality of the yield. In other parts of Europe the weather has been a little less propitious than in former favorable seasons.

"In this country we have a surplus from each of the last three years, and an unprecedented harvest for the current season. Without draining our granaries or diminishing a partial surplus, the apparent supply awaiting home consumption, we can furnish from our Atlantic and Pacific ports enough to fill the threatened vacuum and leave much still unsold.

"Our present caution, while addressed to all classes of speculators, is in the interest also of the producers. It is an old trick of the foreign consumer, when he needs a little addition to his surplus, to raise a clamor about it, create an excitement and put up the price. He understands human nature, and knows what will be the sure effect of such a course. Especially is he secure of his aim when money is very abundant. People have capital piled up in bank and do not know what to do with it. They are tempted by the promise of a speculation in grain. Food for the famished! Surely there must be millions in it; and there are lavish of their idle hoard in the hope of a large return of profit. But the Englishman isn't famished, nor at starvation's door. He has still a surplus of grain on hand, and his harvest, such as it is, now coming in for his use. He can afford to be patient. He laughs inwardly at the excitement as he sees the whole world, outside of his island, people hurrying to stock his granaries. He cares not how high the price at which they purchase it. He knows that when he comes to buy the price will be what he chooses to make it, as he can take advantage of the over-stock and select his time.

"This is the lesson of the hour. The man who rushes into the export business in search of a fortune will find out the truth before he balances his outlay with the cash returns. And the producers who hear of the expected demand, only witness the excitement, and who therefore hold on to their harvest in the hope of fabulous prices, will be more disappointed yet. The happy speculators are those who profit by the first upward turn, and stay out for the rest of the season. The wise farmers are those who sell instead of hoarding their grain, and, pocketing their sure reward, leave the more sanguine to fill the gap that is sure to sink many a fortune before it is fairly bridged."

BY a table recently compiled from the last census by the Commissioner of Education the percentage of illiterates ten years of age and over, to the total population of the same age, is shown. Fourteen Southern and fourteen Northern States are then contrasted, and the average illiteracy of more than forty-five per cent. in the one case, and of less than seven per cent. in the other, presents a wide difference in the condition of the respective populations. The ignorance of so large a part of society in the Southern States is at the bottom of nine-tenths of their political difficulties. What they need most is our Northern system of popular education, yet this is exactly what they seem to hate worst of all. If there is one thing that hurts a genuine Southern Democrat more than another, it is to see the poor children of those States, and particularly the poor colored children, educated at the public schools. In Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and other Southern States where the Democracy have acquired control of the State governments, the public school system has practically been abolished. In Alabama they are now pushing a similar conspiracy against the liberalizing and educating spirit of the age. The present Republican Constitution of that State makes liberal provision for the education of the young, and some idea of its economical management may be inferred from the report of the United States Educational Commissioner of 1870, who reports the cost per head in Alabama at $1 49 per head. But Democracy would change all this. Governor HOUSTON, in a recent speech, complained that the present Constitution devotes one-fifth of the revenue for educational purposes, and, if it had been possible, he and his Democratic followers would have reduced or abolished that appropriation. Fortunately, however, the framers of the Constitution in 1868, put that and all other provisions for common schools into the Constitution, and no mere majority of Democratic partisans can prevent the schools from receiving their support. Hence, in large part, according to an Alabama correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, the clamor for a new Constitution to wipe out the provision now made for the education of the poor children of the State. In 1836 Congress deposited a large sum with Alabama, being a portion of the land money sales, in trust for educational purposes, and again in 1848 Congress donated the proceeds of the valueless sixteenth section fund for the same purpose. This, with the fund derived from the sale of every sixteenth section of land in the State, constituted a liberal endowment of common schools for Alabama. But instead of spending the money thus donated by the Federal Goveramment in trust for educational purposes, the Democracy of Alabama put this trust fund for school purposes into a State bank, and in that way squandered it. The annual interest on these trust funds thus squandered is $2,4,510 25. But the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly cut down the interest upon this educational fund from eight to only four per cent. per annum. In this way they have not only repudiated, but repudiated a debt of honor, due by the State as trustee for the poor children, and necessary to furnish them an education that shall enable them to read the Bible and the Constitution of their country. Public schools worthy of the name will doubtless soon be numbered among the things that were in Democratic Alabama, as in most of the other Bourbon States of the South.

THE UNFITNESS OF THE DEMOCRACY TO GOVERN.

In the political tempest which last year swept over the North, the Democrats secured control over one or both branches of the Legislatures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. In these six States Democracy had a good chance to show itself as it really is; and as the exhibition which it actually made in these Legislatures was disgraceful throughout, it is well to keep the public constantly reminded of the fact. While the several Legislatures were in session the people of each State felt the disgrace keenly; but now that they have adjourned, the natural tendency to forget comes into the help of the recusants. We propose consequently, to revive the memories of last winter, and to keep the public awake to the fact that the real disgrace of turbulence and rowdyism in legislation falls upon those who are represented as well as upon those who represent them.

Speaking of the Illinois and Ohio Legislatures, which were Democratic in both branches and notorious for their incompetency and disorder, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"In the history of this State there is no record of so contemptible and worthless a Legislature as that of last winter. There is little respectable Democratic in Illinois. It was not ashamed of the uses to which the party applied the power temporarily in their hands. We understand that the last Legislature in Ohio, which was also Democratic, was extravagant, reckless, blundering and contemptible. It reformed nothing and left an evil prestige behind it."

"Contemptible and worthless," "extravagant, reckless and blundering"—these are adjectives which apply to the Democratic Houses in Pennsylvania and New York, and to the Democratic Legislatures in Indiana and Connecticut, as well as to the Assemblies in Ohio and Illinois. They were all bad, outwardly and inwardly, from the circumference to the core; and there seemed to be no one in either who was capable of handling the noisy mobs which constituted each, or who had either the ability or the sense to lead them out of chaos and confusion into the semblance of order and decency. "The fact is," as the Chicago *Tribune* says, from whose article we have just quoted, "the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything—from the nation down to a village. It has no leaders who can control the incongruous and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the outs and disaffected. It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-KKK, ex-Abolitionists, and largely of ex-rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally officered by demagogues." Whether it has ever been fit, or ever will be, to govern anything, is a problem difficult of solution; but there is no difficulty in determining the fact that it is not fit, *now*. It has of itself and by its own acts, demonstrated its unfitness, and no one who truly prizes the good name of his country or his State, will ever vote again to intrust it with a power it is totally unqualified to yield.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Montrose contemplates marrying the heiress of Paran Stevens, the great hotel keeper, if her fortune is large enough to recompense the sacrifice. He is poor but superbly blue-blooded, and she is rich, but wonderfully silly.

The obligation of British political economy to woman is getting to be a pretty large one. We have his own word for it that John Stuart Mill was greatly aided by his wife; Prof. Fawcett, the blind man, would certainly be helpless without the aid of his wife, to say nothing of her own talent in his field, and now the fact is made public that the late Prof. Cairnes, who is ranked next to Mill, was a bed-ridden invalid, and prepared and wrote his latest and ablest works by the aid of Mrs. Cairnes.

Judge Stanfield, of Indiana, on whom the Laporte bar had a good joke some weeks ago for his adjourning court to come home and look after his corn planting, is sometimes subject to singular forgetfulness at times, and many a good story is told on him on account of it. One occasion last week is too good to be lost. The Judge had set a day and hour to hear a relation in "proceedings supplementary to execution," according to the provisions of a statute, but when the time came the Judge was nowhere to be found. The lawyers and parties waited until night, when the Judge turned up. He had been out to his cornfields watching the corn grow, and hoeing it.

Perhaps no better illustration of the calibre of the last Connecticut Legislature could be afforded than this testimonial of a dozen of them to their landlady, which they took pains to have printed:

A CARD.—It was the good fortune of we, the undersigned members of the General Assembly for 1875, to seek for our boarding place, during our sojourn in Hartford, the ——— house, and as the time has now arrived when we must separate and return to our several adjournment having been reached —we wish to express to you, Mrs. ———, the proprietor of the above-mentioned house, our hearty appreciation of the generous hospitality you have bestowed upon us, and also we *would not forget the two young ladies* who have waited upon our table, and would thank them most kindly.

Mrs. Jemima Graves, who will be one hundred and one years old on the third of September, is visiting her grandson in Springfield, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Ethan Allen's oldest son. She was married at the age of twenty-four and had eight sons and a daughter, her "youngest boy" being now a venerable, gray-haired man. Last Saturday morning she rose at two o'clock, rode from her recent home in a small town in New York, nine miles in a wagon to Utica, and took the cars for a 250 miles journey to Springfield, yet did not appear to be much fatigued by the journey. Her faculties are remarkably well preserved, and she is more lively and social than many women of half her years. She well remembers her illustrious grandfather, the hero of Ticonderoga, and does not like his personal appearance, habits and dress in detail.

The Ohio papers ridicule Judge Kelley's confident assertions as to the political situation there. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that he boarded a sleeping car and rode to Youngstown; dined at a private house; talked to, not with, half a thousand people in the evening, and then closed out. He is now satisfied that he is familiar with the views of the 600,000 voters of the State. It is from such absurd boasting as this that the Democrats try to get comfort.

NEW YORK CITY.

Seventh Ramble in the Metropolis—Central Park—Gallery of Statuary—Zoological Garden—American Museum of Natural History, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1875.

If we except the Bois de Boulogne at Paris, the Phœnix at Dublin, and the Prater at Vienna, Central Park is the largest in the world. It is by far the largest on this continent, and is said to be larger than any of the London parks. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, claims to be as large as Central Park, but it is not to be compared with the latter in point of beauty and improvements.

Central Park is the grand rural retreat for the denizens of New York, and is a blessing to the little ones, who are there daily, to inhale the health-giving breezes and enjoy their playful sports in its shady nooks, among beautiful shrubs and flowers. The mortality among the children of the city under five years of age is absolutely fearful, and much of it is caused from lack of pure air and wholesome exercise. Although the weather here is delightfully cool and pleasant, the number of deaths last week was between eight and nine hundred, over six hundred were children under six years of age.

Central Park contains 843 acres. About $11,000,000 have already been expended in its decoration and improvements, and it is now maintained at an annual expense of about $250,000. It embraces a great variety of scenery; nature and art seem to vie with each other in the work of beautifying it. In many places beautiful lawns are spread out to an extent of forty or fifty acres, surrounded by lovely shrubbery; other places are gently rolling, with occasional bluffs and hills, with here and there a dense forest, or a little wilderness of trees and dense undergrowth. The scenery interspersed with ramblers, walks and bridle paths, and are crossed by splendid driving roads. The scenery is varied by lakes, fountains, archways and bridges etc., usitely beautiful; costly monuments are increasing in number, and add very much to the artificial splendor of the park.

The Morse monument is one of the last unveiled, and is the most beautiful work of art in the park. It is located near the Seventieth street entrance. It is in antique bronze, mounted on a granite pedestal about eight feet high. The statue is full size, and represents the great inventor in full dress, with a great cloak thrown over the right shoulder, and right hand extended, holding a piece of paper ribbon; the left hand rests on a Morse telegraph register.

The mall and mall terrace in the vicinity of the great lake, is the central place of attraction. The great *fete* occasions at the park are on Saturday afternoons, when a fine brass band discourses sweet music to thousands of promenaders and carriage-seers. It is an excellent place to see style of all kinds—grand equipages and turn-outs of all kinds, splendid horses, and vehicles of every imaginable shape. One of the most interesting and ludicrous scenes, to the writer, was that of an English snob of the genuine article, with eye-glasses and gamboge whisker whiskers and the most exquisite dress, white kids and tiny cane. He was accompanied by three ladies of the same make-up. They spent just half an hour, taking their wine out of the same glass with a straw, on the mall, in the dense crowd of visitors; their object appeared to be to "show off." But nobody save the pen of an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain is adequate to the task of portraying the scene on paper. Such a scene must be witnessed to be fully appreciated. The snob looked and acted like an aristocratic baboon in his best "bib and tucker," and the females aped the same class of the monkey tribe of the other sex—baboonery. We watched them over half an hour, and were then loath to lose sight of the curiosities; it was the best show we have seen in the Metropolis. The "happy family" in the museum does not compare with it, and there are curiosities one dozen of them outside of Bo ton and New York in this country. There are plenty of the spurious article, but the genuine is a rarity outside of England.

The Mount St. Vincent gallery of statuary is an intensely interesting place for the lovers of art. It contains plaster casts of nearly all of the specimens of statuary in the United States, and many from the old masters. Most of them, however, are the works of the late eminent New York artist, Thomas Crawford. Many, represented by Mrs. Louisa W. Crawford. There are in all over one hundred pieces in this collection, some of them very elaborate. The most notable are the Merchant, the Indian Chief, the Indian Hunter, the Indian Woman, the Daughter of Herodias, Raphael, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson (who was not ashamed of the uses to which the party applied the power temporarily in their hands. We understand that the last Legislature in Ohio, which was also Democratic, was extravagant, reckless, blundering and contemptible. It reformed nothing and left an evil prestige behind it."

"Contemptible and worthless," "extravagant, reckless and blundering"—these are adjectives which apply to the Democratic Houses in Pennsylvania and New York, and to the Democratic Legislatures in Indiana and Connecticut, as well as to the Assemblies in Ohio and Illinois. They were all bad, outwardly and inwardly, from the circumference to the core; and there seemed to be no one in either who was capable of handling the noisy mobs which constituted each, or who had either the ability or the sense to lead them out of chaos and confusion into the semblance of order and decency. "The fact is," as the Chicago *Tribune* says, from whose article we have just quoted, "the Democratic party is not fit at this time to govern anything—from the nation down to a village. It has no leaders who can control the incongruous and discordant elements of which it is composed. Its numerical strength is the result of a combination of the outs and disaffected. It is at present made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-KKK, ex-Abolitionists, and largely of ex-rebels. These have no common policy or principle. It is a combination of factions, and each faction liberally officered by demagogues." Whether it has ever been fit, or ever will be, to govern anything, is a problem difficult of solution; but there is no difficulty in determining the fact that it is not fit, *now*. It has of itself and by its own acts, demonstrated its unfitness, and no one who truly prizes the good name of his country or his State, will ever vote again to intrust it with a power it is totally unqualified to yield.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Montrose contemplates marrying the heiress of Paran Stevens, the great hotel keeper, if her fortune is large enough to recompense the sacrifice. He is poor but superbly blue-blooded, and she is rich, but wonderfully silly.

The obligation of British political economy to woman is getting to be a pretty large one. We have his own word for it that John Stuart Mill was greatly aided by his wife; Prof. Fawcett, the blind man, would certainly be helpless without the aid of his wife, to say nothing of her own talent in his field, and now the fact is made public that the late Prof. Cairnes, who is ranked next to Mill, was a bed-ridden invalid, and prepared and wrote his latest and ablest works by the aid of Mrs. Cairnes.

Judge Stanfield, of Indiana, on whom the Laporte bar had a good joke some weeks ago for his adjourning court to come home and look after his corn planting, is sometimes subject to singular forgetfulness at times, and many a good story is told on him on account of it. One occasion last week is too good to be lost. The Judge had set a day and hour to hear a relation in "proceedings supplementary to execution," according to the provisions of a statute, but when the time came the Judge was nowhere to be found. The lawyers and parties waited until night, when the Judge turned up. He had been out to his cornfields watching the corn grow, and hoeing it.

Perhaps no better illustration of the calibre of the last Connecticut Legislature could be afforded than this testimonial of a dozen of them to their landlady, which they took pains to have printed:

A CARD.—It was the good fortune of we, the undersigned members of the General Assembly for 1875, to seek for our boarding place, during our sojourn in Hartford, the ——— house, and as the time has now arrived when we must separate and return to our several adjournment having been reached —we wish to express to you, Mrs. ———, the proprietor of the above-mentioned house, our hearty appreciation of the generous hospitality you have bestowed upon us, and also we *would not forget the two young ladies* who have waited upon our table, and would thank them most kindly.

Mrs. Jemima Graves, who will be one hundred and one years old on the third of September, is visiting her grandson in Springfield, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Ethan Allen's oldest son. She was married at the age of twenty-four and had eight sons and a daughter, her "youngest boy" being now a venerable, gray-haired man. Last Saturday morning she rose at two o'clock, rode from her recent home in a small town in New York, nine miles in a wagon to Utica, and took the cars for a 250 miles journey to Springfield, yet did not appear to be much fatigued by the journey. Her faculties are remarkably well preserved, and she is more lively and social than many women of half her years. She well remembers her illustrious grandfather, the hero of Ticonderoga, and does not like his personal appearance, habits and dress in detail.

The Ohio papers ridicule Judge Kelley's confident assertions as to the political situation there. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that he boarded a sleeping car and rode to Youngstown; dined at a private house; talked to, not with, half a thousand people in the evening, and then closed out. He is now satisfied that he is familiar with the views of the 600,000 voters of the State. It is from such absurd boasting as this that the Democrats try to get comfort.

FICKLE FORTUNE.

A Chicago Bootblack and a Newsboy Becomes a Marquis of France—The Family of the Late Baron of Belloy Suddenly Raised from Poverty to Affluence—A Romance in Real Life which Shows that Occasionally Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

[From the Chicago Evening Journal, July 27th.]

The death a year ago last May of a well-known and prominent Board of Trade man, Monsieur de Belloy, by suicide, as has always been supposed, is well remembered by many people in Chicago, especially by those who were acquainted with the history of the unfortunate man. He was a Frenchman, and scion of one of the oldest and first families of France. His name and title in full were the Marquis Aymar de Belloy. He was a man of fine education, refinement and good business ability. In his early life he was a wild, adventurous youth, who spent his fortune at home and came to America, say twenty years ago. For a few years he obtained his livelihood by teaching, keeping his rank to himself, and going under the unassuming name of Monsieur Marechal. About this time the Marquis concluded that all his wild oats were sown, and he would abandon the fast life he had previously led. He became acquainted with a handsome country girl from Michigan, with whom he fell in love. She was only fifteen years old, and the standpoint of the adventurous and high-toned Frenchman, was unrefined and uncultured. But he was captivated by her very innocence and want of knowledge of the world, and married her. They lived happily together up to the time of his death and all his wealth was left to the second union. As might have been expected, the noble family of the Marquis turned up their

TITLED NOSES

at this marriage with a backwoods girl in America, and refused to recognize it or her. He several years ago became a member of the Board of Trade in Chicago. He there showed the same wayward, reckless traits that had been the cause of his checkered life. He made fortunes and lost them. Sometimes he was on the top wave of prosperity, and again he lived in a cave of gloom. During one of his periods of depression he took his own life, as is generally believed, leaving his wife and six children in poverty. He had an insurance of $10,000 on his life, which has, however, NEVER BEEN PAID,

the companies resisting payments on the ground that he took his own life. A subscription among his associates on the Board of Trade realized $2,500 or $3,000, which was used to defray his funeral expenses, and the rest given to the family. A widow with six young children and no means is a discouraging lot in Chicago or elsewhere. The oldest boy, of whom there is more to be said hereafter, contributed what he could to the support of the family by

BLACKING BOOTS AND SELLING PAPERS.

He was a barefooted, ragged, dirty little bootblack, newsboy, and his associations being with that class, and his education received on the streets. The widow and her half dozen children were as poor and comfortless as the widow and fatherless could be. After a time, finding it impossible to sustain life here, the widow, who is an excellent lady, took her family and went to reside with a relative in Geneseo in this State, where she is now living in seclusion, and still pinched for means to make life comfortable.

The story thus far is one of early recklessness and waywardness, of self-exile from home, of an early marriage, of a premature death and subsequent wretchedness to the family. The concluding chapter can now be written, and it is as romantic as anything in fiction, and it is true.

It is as sudden transition from despair to hope, from obscurity to high position, from poverty to affluence, as can be imagined. Of Intelligence has just reached Chicago that the Marchioness de Belloy, the mother of the family and of the Chicago de Belloy, has just died. The

OLDEST SON

of the family. All that is wanting now is for the proofs of a legal marriage according to the American law to be forwarded to France, which can be easily done. The French law recognizes foreign marriages, contracted in friendly countries, according to the law of those countries. Consequently the marriage with the Michigan girl will be held valid, and not only do the titles of the family, but also the title of Marquis descend to the widow and her family, now residing in Geneseo. The widow herself becomes a Marchioness, holding the same relation to the family that the old lady, the deceased Marchioness. The oldest boy, he who sold papers and blacked boots,

BECOMES A MARQUIS.

He is hereafter the head of this proud, aristocratic French family—he and his mother, whom they have always considered unworthy to recognize. The family is one of the most distinguished in France. It dates back to the Crusades; it has furnished two Cardinals and two Marshals to the nation. And yet a girl brought up in the backwoods of an interior town never was at court, who was a comparative nobody, and her boy, who has been brought up in school of the commonest kind, will now take upon themselves the highest honors which a connection with this ancient family entails. They will hereafter sit at the head of the table, have precedence at all the family gatherings, and the uncles and cousins who have spent their lives in the midst of the brilliant society of the Court of Paris will have to bow and scrape to these plebeian Americans in a manner that will, no doubt, be highly distasteful to them; but this Yankee wife and children not only take the houses and titles of the family of de Belloy, but also a good share of the houses, lands, estates, of which dependences, moneys, bonds, and all that belonging or in any way appertaining to this same House of de Belloy. To the average American nobleman, a title is nothing, and is the best of all. The young Marquis will now quit selling papers, and will give his box and brush to some fellow who is not so highly connected. He will throw aside his

PATCHED PANTALOONS,

and get a pair that are in at the knees, and will also doubtless indulge in the luxury of a clean shirt. When he gets married his wife will also be a Marchioness. Of course he will have a fine mansion, and neither will be a chance for some more titles for American cans. And all his brothers and sisters will come in for their share of all this good fortune, and if they are not the happiest family in Illinois when the news reaches them, it is not very clear what would make them so.

The news of the sudden change in prospects will probably reach the widow and her family at Geneseo to-day. The formalities necessary for the realization of their good fortune are few and simple, and there is not the slightest doubt that they can be easily compiled with. The charm of this story is that it is true in every particular, and who will not say now that "Truth is stranger than fiction?"

OHIO CROPS.

Failure of Wheat in Champaign and Fayette Counties.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A special to the *Enquirer*, from Urbana, Ohio, says the wheat crop is believed to be almost entirely lost in that county. The heavy rains of the past week have caused it either to rot or sprout.

Another special says of the prospect in Fayette county, that owing to the recent rains farmers report the crops very materially injured. As the wheat is all rotting in the fields, they look upon that crop as an entire failure.

CASUALTIES.

Salt Lake Banker Killed by the Cars.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—James Carson, of Briggs & Carson, a prominent mining firm of Salt Lake City, was run over by the cars at Oakland this morning, and died this afternoon. He was well known throughout the East.

Train on the Northern Pacific Breaks Through the Missisippi Bridge—Five Killed and Several Wounded.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—News is received in this city that the mixed train on the Northern Pacific Railroad, consisting of twenty-two cars, went through the bridge across the Mississippi, at Brainard, this morning, killing five persons. Full particulars are expected soon.

Nebraska Crop Reports.

OMAHA, July 26.—The *Herald* to-morrow morning publishes specials giving crop reports from the following counties:

Clay—Harvesting promising finely. Wheat good quality; yield fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Oats good. Corn and potatoes very fine.

Saline—Wheat fifteen bushels. Oats good. Barley badly damaged, though the yield is large. Corn and potatoes immense.

Cumming—Everything first class. Harvesting about done.

Northeastern Nebraska, in the vicinity of Sioux City—Not very favorable. Wheat will yield an average of eighteen bushels. Barley bad.

Nemoha—Small grain in only a small portion of the county; not half crop there. Barley bad. Early corn splendid; late promises well.

Lancaster—Most beautiful harvest, except barley, of which there is not over half a crop.

Johnson—Wheat fifteen bushels. Barley, half crop. Oats good. Corn fine.

Cass does not report at all flatteringly, except corn and potatoes. Barley is especially bad.

The weather during the past ten days has been good in most localities in the State, and great efforts have been made to complete the harvest, which has been in the main successful.

Earthquake in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, July 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was noticed in this city at 4:10 this morning. At Waterbury it shook buildings and awakened many people. In Canaan, Winsted and other places the shock was heavy, shaking windows and causing houses to tremble on their foundations. There was much alarm among the people.

Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Liabilities Between Five and Six Millions.

Temporary Panic in Wall Street.

Effect of the Shock Felt in Philadelphia, Boston and Other Cities.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Evening Post* has the following in its financial column:

The quietness of Wall street was broken in the second hour of business by the announcement that the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had closed their doors and suspended payment. A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not have caused more consternation, and at the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange and Cotton Exchange, there was great excitement. The liabilities of the house are given at inside of $6,000,000, and it is admitted that its assets fall in value far below this amount. The losses which have weakened the house are not entirely of recent making, but cover several years, the heaviest, it is understood, having been in cotton, and next in securities which now have a doubtful value. It is due to Wm. Butler Duncan to say that he had the disposition to take chances, the credit of his house was sufficiently good to have enabled him to get the means necessary to bridge over his bills on London sold yesterday. As a man of honor, however, he took an honorable course, and stopped while he had something to divide, reusing new business. He endeavored to get new capital enough to pay every demand which could possibly be made on him, but, failing in that, wisely concluded to suspend.

STATEMENT TO CREDITORS.

The *Post* will also publish the following statement to creditors, prepared by Mr. Duncan and read at the Stock Exchange:

NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

A careful examination of our business affairs shows us, most unexpectedly, that through losses and misfortunes our available assets are so reduced that we are compelled to go into liquidation. We reach this conclusion with the deepest regret, but the fact that up to the latest moment our business connection, which has remained unimpaired, would have compelled us, if we continued business, to hazard new obligations and incur new confidences which we were unwilling to assume, for the protection of all our creditors without distinction or preference, we have this day made a general assignment to the Hon. Wm. M. Shipman, of this city, whose address, for all matters connected with our affairs, will be at our late banking house, No. 11 Nassau street.

[Signed] DUNCAN, SHERMAN &Co.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed in the lower part of the city as soon as the rumor of the suspension began to be circulated. It was at first hardly believed, as no suspicion of the weakness of the house had been entertained. The truth, however, was soon made apparent by the closing of the iron doors of the great stone building on Nassau street. A large crowd of people soon collected, a majority of whom, however, were attracted by motives of curiosity rather than interest. The suspension was everywhere the subject of conversation, and the most contradictory and absurd rumors were in circulation. Many attempts were made to gain admission to the building, but the doors remained obstinately closed. Inside numerous clerks could be seen at their desks busily engaged with their books. Many absurd stories were set afloat to account for the general excitement among them—one to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt was dead.

CAUSES OF THE DISASTER.

It is admitted that the house has lost very largely on cotton. In fact, that is its principal loss. Involvements with various railroad enterprises, old and new, also entailed losses on the house. The liabilities are understood to be between five and six million dollars. Mr. Duncan returned from Europe about two weeks ago, and since been making a careful examination of assests, and finds that they are largely inadequate. He resolved to endeavor to get new cash capital, and, having failed to do so, determined that it was best to suspend and make a general assignment for the benefit of all creditors, the assignee being ex-United States Senator Wm. D. Shipman. The indebtedness is distributed all over this country and Europe, a considerable amount being in the shape of demand loans held by foreign ex. It is thought that the recent heavy failures in the Manchester cotton trade have something to do with the immediate embarrassment of the house. It has been by far the heaviest buyers of cotton in the American markets for several years, mostly, it was understood, for Manchester. The orders that were generally executed on London banks' or bankers' credits, but if it turns out that they were executed to any extent the direct credits of such concerns as Messrs. Collie, in Manchester, it will be a misfortune which no ordinary prudence could have foreseen. Although these houses had the confidence of London to the extent of untold millions sterling. There is a belief that most of the firms are running on their own account, and stopped acceptance on the other side, say by Messrs. Baring and the Union Bank of London. The outstanding brilliant paper of Duncan, Sherman & Co. are on a different footing and may cause serious inconvenience to some of our people abroad. It is understood that a full statement of the affairs of the house is in preparation.

EFFECT ON STOCKS AND GOLD.

The effect of the suspension upon the stock market was, as usual in a sudden panic, much more serious for a short time than the circumstances of the failure, in their bearing upon Wall street, ought to have created. The break in gold was as much as nine per cent., but five and a half or six per cent. of this decline was soon recovered. Pacific Mail fell five per cent., and half of this fall was recovered. Western Union fell from two to four per cent., and New York Central three per cent. This last was partially knocked before the failure by a false rumor that Commodore Vanderbilt, in 12:30 this afternoon in the Gold Room had somewhat abated and sales were making at 113½@114. Stocks were also on this account very heavy, and the general thought of brokers and operators seemed to be in the direction of a more rational opinion as to the effect of the failure. Exchange is to full shipping rates, and the probability is that shipments of gold will be resumed.

HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

The house was founded in 1830 by Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman and W. Butler Duncan, the latter the head of the present house. The latter firm has been in operation about ten years. Great sympathy is expressed for the firm, and particularly for W. B. Duncan. The credit of the house was good up to the time of suspension, and had Mr. Duncan chosen to avail himself of this, his house need not have suspended. The principal correspondents abroad are the Union Bank of London and the Baring Brothers. Their bankers here were the Bank of the State of New York, which, it is understood, is fully protected.

FURTHER REASONS FOR THE FAILURE.

The direct cause for the suspension is not as yet ascertained, and various rumors are afloat, among which is one to the effect that their difficulties have been precipitated by the failure of Messrs. A. & W. Collie, of London. Another report says their principal correspondents abroad were the Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers. In 1873 arrangements were made with the Baring Brothers by which Duncan, Sherman & Co. were to be protected. It is supposed that the withdrawal of that protection this morning was the immediate cause of their failure. They had opened their counting house when a cable from London decided the firm to suspend. It is no little surprise to learn that when a house of the first class could get paper discounted at four per cent., the paper of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was refused at any price. The firm, or, at least some of its members, have been prominently identified with unfortunate railway enterprises, as Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and under, of a similar character. It has transpired that the foreign bills of the firm will amount to over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. A private cable dispatch announces the failure of the Union Bank of London, the largest joint banking firm in London next to the Rothschilds. Duncan, Sherman & Co. transacted a large portion of their foreign business.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—As far as can at present be ascertained, the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. produces no marked effect here, except in a slight depression, mainly confined to mining stocks.

THE SHOCK IN PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reported here about noon, caused intense excitement. Gold jumped at once to 116½ and has now, at 12:30 P. M., fallen to 114.

BOSTON, July 27.—State street has not witnessed since the war such a degree of excitement as prevailed there this forenoon, upon the announcement of the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York. The gold market opened at 112¾, and when the news was received gold was selling at 113¼. Within fifteen minutes quotations bounded to 116½, and afterward receded to 113½. The effect was to entirely demoralize the market. The highest transactions reported were at 115½. The stock market was also affected, and stocks declined from three to five per cent., followed by a slight rally.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The failure of the New York firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. had little effect here. The only banks connected with that house are involved to but a small extent. Duncan, Sherman & Co. are the financial agents of this city in New York, but it is believed that the last payment on the city bonds for which money had been provided to them, has been made already and that the city will suffer no inconvenience. On the Board of Trade the feeling was not more unsettled than has been daily for the past ten days, and the fluctuations of prices was less severe than usual.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—CAUSES OF THEIR FAILURE.

The *Post* says the losses of Duncan, Sherman & Co. on cotton exceed $1,000,000. The Union Bank of London and Baring Brothers & Co. have both been guaranteed by Alexander R. Duncan.

The *Herald* publishes an interview with Mr. W. B. Duncan, who says that there is no truth in the reports that he went to Europe to consult Alexander Duncan for the purpose of securing his aid to negotiate new loans, or that he applied to Baring Bros. and other European firms for assistance. He denies that the Union Banking Company of London is a loser by the firm, to even the amount of a farthing. Mr. Duncan says that every arrangement was made to prevent Americans abroad, with their letters of credit, experiencing any trouble. Mr. Barlow, counsel for the firm, says the rumors that the fail

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1875.

The local money market is quiet and steady in all its phases. During the early part of the day there was a disposition to await the news from New York, before entering upon any new negotiations, but in the afternoon matters resumed their usual sway.

Since the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., we hear of numerous outside operations, entirely out of their line as bankers, in which they were interested. Their misfortunes seem to have come more from cotton dealing than from their banking business. It is stated that they were connected with the collies, an account of whose operations we gave this morning and that by these gentlemen the New York house has sustained some heavy losses.

As they have very few connections outside of New York there can be but a small loss other than in that city.

The effects of such suspensions are very bad, not so much in the actual loss of money that occurs but in retarding the growth of confidence and a healthy feeling in the mercantile and banking communities.

We find that the causes that lead to the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co., reach back to the panic, that they arise from losses sustained at that time, from advances made to new railroad companies that are now in default, and from unfortunate investments in cotton on a falling market. These are not things that affect the general public, and therefore we anticipate that no extended trouble will arise therefrom. As several of the warehouse, indemnity and trust companies of New York are known to be loaded with bonds of half-built and defaulting railroads, we should not be surprised to hear of some trouble in that quarter before the storm has blown over.

The Philadelphia market has held its own during the day, being very little disturbed by the New York trouble. Pennsylvania closes at 50¾; Reading at 55; Allegheny Valleys at 93.

In New York gold opened at 114, advanced to 114⅜ and closed at 113⅝.

Stocks have been irregular and lower, opening at about the prices of last evening. At the first call there was a general decline along the whole list, but during the afternoon the market rallied, closing strong at a sharp advance.

We give below the closing quotations of the leading shares for Monday and to-day:

	Monday.	Wednesday.
Western Union	89¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾
Erie	14¾	15¾
Lake Shore	91⅝	92¾
Northwestern	41¾	40¾
St. Paul	30¾	30
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22¾
New York Central	103¾	104
Union Pacific	72¾	72¾

From this it will be seen that the market has recovered nearly the whole of the ground lost during yesterday's scare.

—A monopoly morning paper wants to know if there is any reason why it is more desirable to have a nation's bond owned at home instead of being sent abroad. One good reason why it is better to have the bonds at home is because the interest being payable to our own people, becomes taxable so soon as paid out and invested. Second, the money is always invested at home as a rule, and thereby helps to promote production. Third, by being retained at home this money becomes an increase of wealth to the individual, whereas if sent abroad, it becomes a dead loss to the entire people of the country, and thereby tends to increase the unfavorable balance of trade against us. There are several minor reasons, but these three primary reasons overbalance the objections which can be urged upon the opposite side. But if we turn to the experience of other nations, we universally find that a nation with an adverse balance of trade, that, is the nation that ships gold, becomes poor, and as an aggravation we sai ii it attempts to maintain specie payments.
—*Chicago Price Current.*

OFFICE OF DUN, BARLOW & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened with some firmness but weakened on rumors that Commodore Vanderbilt was ill, and later became very heavy on the report that he was dead. These rumors were soon found to be untrue, and the market became steadier, but only to be disturbed by the rumor of a large failure. This proved to be true, and when it was announced that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had failed there was a general stampede in prices resulting in a panic. Our table giving the range of the market will show the extreme of the decline in the leading stocks and in gold.

Duncan, Sherman & Co. are reported to have failed on cotton and produce speculations, with liabilities of $4 to $5,000,000, which do not are due in this country and $2,000,000 in Europe.

We ascertain that several of our large banking houses were last week aware that this failure would soon occur, and now that it is announced express themselves confident that the worst is over, and that as far as the stock market is concerned, we have probably seen the lowest prices. Their judgment is undoubtedly as good as any one's can be, and from indications shown in later dealings and at the close we are disposed to think that no very severe relapse will occur.

Our interior advices were current, but up to this time they are without confirmation.

The decline in prices will naturally draw many buyers who have been waiting for such opportunities, and we expect to see this manifested in Western Union, which pulled up promptly after the panic, being largely purchased this afternoon by the most prominent brokers of the Board.

Yours truly,
DUN, BARLOW & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 28, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114⅜	114⅜	114	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121½					121
5-20's	112					112
6-20's, 1864	117					116½
6-20's, 1865	119½					119
6-20's, 1865, new	119½					119
6-20's, 1867, registered	120½					120
6-20's, 1867	120½					120
6-20's, 1868	120½					120
10-40's	117½					117
10-40's, coupons	117½					117
Currency 6's	122					122
New 5 per cents	113½					113½
Western Union Tel	89¾	90	90	90	90	90
Quicksilver	14⅜					15
Pacific Mail	39¾					39¾
Panama	125					125
Adams Express	52					52
Wells-Fargo Express	81					81
American Express	57					57
United States Express	82					82
N. Y. Central	103¾	104	104	104	104	104
Erie	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15
Michigan Central	92	92	92½	92½	92½	92½
Michigan Southern	79	79½	80	80	80	80
Illinois Central	98½					98½
Cleveland & Pitts	92					92
Chicago & Northwest	39	39¾	40	40	40	40
Do. preferred	62	62	62	62	62	62
Rock Island	103¾	104	104½	105		
St. Paul common	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. preferred	58					58
Wabash common	6¾					6¾
Fort Wayne	97¾					97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾					22¾
Union Pacific	72¾					72¾
Harlem	130					
Hannibal and St. Jos	15					
Iron Mountain	15	15	15	15		
C. C. & I. C	14					15
Missouri Pacific	40					
South Carolinas, App	32					
North Carolina's	22					
Missouri 6's	101			101		101

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50⅝	
Reading, sales	55	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	130	
Oil Creek, sales	96	
Lehigh Valley	61½	63¾
Allegheny Valley	93	93½
Central Transportation	45	46
P. C. & St. L., m. b.	75¾	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅞.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 28—Gold active with frequent fluctuations, opening at 113⅝, advancing to 114⅜, declining at 113½ and closing at 113⅞. Borrowing rates 1-32, 1-16, 1-64 and 2 per cent. loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds lower in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet. The excitement growing out of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has entirely subsided, for the reason that it seems no fresh troubles would arise therefrom. On the Cotton Exchange there was a slight weakening, and the opinion prevails that no difficulties will result there from the failure. The suspension of the Commercial Warehouse Company (private) hardly a ripple, as the failure was not connected in any way with the general situation of affairs in this country. Stocks opened firm and fell off, but afterwards the market became buoyant and active, with sharp advances in prices. At the second call the market was buoyant at the highest prices of the day. Stocks, during the afternoon, were dull, but were buoyant and higher and the best prices of the day were made. The largest advance was in Western Union, which rose to 89¾. Union Pacific was next in point of advance, rising to 72¾. Lake Shore was also prominent and advanced to 93. Northwestern rose to 40¾ for common and 59 for preferred. Rock Island to 104, for common and 89 for preferred. Pacific Mail to 39¾. New York Central to 103¾. Rock Island to 103. Ohio and Mississippi to 22¾, and Erie to 15¾. The market was generally active at the advance. Transactions aggregated 311,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwestern, 15,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 9,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations of stocks.

W. U. Tel. Co.	89¾	St. Paul	30¾
Adams Express	100	Do preferred	58
Wells-Fargo Ex	82	Western Union	89¾
American Ex	57	Do preferred	97
U. S. Express	82	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	Terre Haute	6¾
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	15	Chicago & Alton	104
Do preferred	28	Do preferred	108
Harlem	135½	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C.	14½
Mich. Central	93	Burlington & Q	114½
Lake Shore	93¾	Central R. R. of N. J.	95
Illinois Central	96¾	Del. & Lack	81¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20
Chicago & Northwestern	39¾	Northern Pac. stock	23½
Do preferred	54	Central Pac. bds	102½
N. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bds	102¾
Rock Island	104¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20's, 1867, coupons	120½
5-20's, 1865, coupons	119½	5-20's, 1868	120½
6-20's, 1864	116¾	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	117¼	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101	Virginia, new	36
Tennessee, old	36	Virginia, old	36
Tennessee, new	31		

[By Associated Press.]

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1875.

The aspect of business to-day among our wholesale and commission houses was moderately good, there being a fair average trade in most lines of merchandise and considerable activity in some. The downward course of prices which have been the rule in many staples of trade seems to have ceased, and an upward tendency is noticeable in its place. The grain trade continues limited, the stock in first hands being light, with a jobbing demand. Corn shows a strong upward tendency and higher prices. Oats are in rather light stock and steadier. Wheat seemed a little easier although nominal in price. Flour was active with prices reacted a trifle but still high. Country produce is moving freely, with beans scarce and advanced, butter steady, eggs easier, and green truck very active. Groceries are doing a moderate trade, with an upward tendency to sugar, and coffee steady. Fish are also showing a strong upward tendency on the new catch, and we shall probably have higher prices to report by the close of the week. Provisions are active with an advance of ½c on shoulders and breakfast bacon. Petroleum was also strong and higher both for crude and refined: the Columbia Conduit Company commenced delivories of oil by pipe to-day, which marks the inauguration of the new route of oil transportation by which an immediate reduction of 26c per barrel is made, to say nothing of its effect for the future as roads are now compelled to show premonitions of the coming fall trade; we note slight advances in sheetings and prints. Wool is inactive with a somewhat lower range for fine wools. General merchandise was steady in unchanged prices.

The Selma (Ala.) *Argus* speaks of the result of efforts at the South toward the production of an increased proportion of food material and proportionate relief from dependence upon the resources of the Northwest, as follows:

Instead of buying corn this year to make the growing crop with the cannibal rate upon his head, the planter will put its own growth, the hundreds of thousands of dollars that heretofore has been annually borrowed and sent to the Northwest for corn and forage and paid for transportation, are now in the pockets of the planter that will be kept at home if cotton is marketed. With plenty of food in their own barns and granaries, our farmers all have others for fat mules, and some of the thrifty hogs for another year's bacon. This is a view that every body will indorse after last. Next season there will be a surplus of hundreds of thousands of bushels. There will be corn, cotton, meat and forage to sell and to spare. There will be corn in abundance where there was never corn before. Cribs with bursting sides will be seen where only tradition tells of cribs in the times past.

P. H. Elliott, a writer on agriculture, has been collecting statistics in regard to fruit culture, and gives the total market value of the crop or the entire country at $47,000,000. New York leads all the States in amount with $7,000,000. California's figures are largest in proportion to population, being $2,000,000, a sum probably including the yield from vineyards. The total sum for the New England States is put at $6,000,000, the individual States best being Massachusetts.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour bris	1,935	Apples bris	15
Cheese lbs	18	Corn, bus	3,100
Wheat, bus	1,200	Oats, bus	3,100
Butter, pkgs	50	Bacon tcs	20
Potatoes bus	1,565	Hay tons	170

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city for the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,488	11,693	22,181
Apples, bbls	393	548	941
Cheese, lbs	2,792	1,578	4,370
Corn, bus	48,000	33,075	81,075
Wheat, bus	7,171	7,814	14,985
Barley, bus	196	1,950	2,146
Rye, bbls	133		133
Oats, bus	14,819	17,005	31,824
Butter, pkgs	158	242	400
Bacon, pkgs	9,295	13,525	24,820
Bacon, tcs	1,000	893	1,893
Potatoes, bus	12,302	3,141	15,443
Hay, bales	1,709	760	2,469

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues limited with light stocks and only a jobbing demand. The amount of grain "in sight" in this county and Canada on the 17th inst. was reported at 8,516,364 bushels of wheat, 7,672,772 bushels of corn, 2,966,239 bushels of oats, 56,161 bushels of rye and 25,926 bushels of barley, as against 6,684,785 bushels of wheat, 7,286,572 bushels of corn, 939,000 bushels of oats, 90,000 bushels of rye and 13,531 bushels of barley, on July 15, 1874. Wheat is a little easier and quite active. The new crop of winter will prove about two thirds the average, while spring wheat will undoubtedly be the largest crop ever harvested. We learn of sales of 4 cars red winter at $1 per car do on 26, Kentucky white winters are nominal, there being no some sale. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 05@1 06; amber do at $1 03@1 04; Ohio and Illinois amber at $1 03@1 05; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 03@1 07; spring wheat is nominal, No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 27@1 30, and No. 3 do at $1 20@1 25. Corn is quiet, especially for shelled; the stock in first hands is light and prices are strongly advanced. We note sales of one car shelled in elevator at 56c; 10 cars do on track at 57c; 1 car do in elevator 58c; 1 car do at 59c; 1 car do at 60c. Southern white corn shelled at 60@62c for yellow; 77@79c for high and low mixed. Ear was quiet and steady with quotations at 70@75c for yellow and 67@70c for mixed. Oats are easy with a light stock; the new stock will soon be coming in, and will undoubtedly affect the market materially. We note sales of 1 in car white oats at 36½; 1 car do at 37c; 1 car mixed at 36c; 1 car do in sacks 36c; 1 car do on track 38c; 1 car do do 39c; 1 half-car do 39c; 1 half-car do 38½c; 1 half-car do 38c; 1 car do 37½c; 1 car do 37c; 1 car do 36½c; 1 car do 36c; 1 car do 35c for mixed. Rye was quiet and somewhat nominal, with a light inquiry at 80@82c. Barley—The spring prices of corn and oats ruled 2@4c above these quotations

FLOUR—There is somewhat easier feeling prevails in flour, under the influence of lower Western markets, and prices have declined 10@15c per barrel on wholesale transactions. Receipts are liberal and the stock is ample. Sales by Peckers at $6 10; 100 barrels high-grade do $6 20. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading brands as follows: Extra, $5 75@6 00; family, $6 00@6 25; fancy, $6 50@6 75; high grade, $6 75@7 00; XXX family, $7 00@7 25; patent, $7 50@7 75; Wheats and $8 00@8 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-raising flour, $6 00@6 25 per barrel or $3 00@3 25 per half barrel for

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Dear.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total of coal shipped on the present rise in the Ohio river is eleven millions of bushels, in round numbers, or 415,264 tons of 2,000 lbs.

THE important question of the constitutionality of the repealed income tax is about to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE movement of currency to the wheat districts is moderating somewhat. The farmers are harvesting the new crop, and have not time to ship the wheat on hand.

IT IS now estimated that, in consequence of the late heavy rains, out of the 5,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in Middle Tennessee, only about 1,666,666 bushels will be saved in good condition.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $5,203,000, as against $5,308,000 for the corresponding week last year. The returns since January 1st to that date reach $138,376,000, against $162,384,000 for the same time last year.

THE prospects for large freight earnings by the principal railroads of the country this fall are reported beader than they have been for a number of years. This conclusion is based on the condition of the crops, the disposition to sell, and the probable European demand for grain and provisions.

THERE is some prospect that the musical jingle of silver coin will be heard in the land before long. The Treasury Department hopes to be in readiness to issue silver by the first of September, if the conditions remain favorable as is now promised. A very considerable amount is now on hand, which is being steadily increased by the monthly coinages.

THE *Catholic World* thus defines the political position of its adherents:

"*It is necessary first to be a Catholic, and afterwards a French, German, American, English or Irish*, as the case may be: to be first of all sure that we understand and receive the teaching and the spirit of the Catholic Church in theology, philosophy, morals, *politics*, and that we make her rights and interests, her advancement and glory, the spiritual and eternal good of the whole human race, the triumph of Jesus Christ, and the glory of God *paramount of everything*."

THE folly of premature grumbling, was never better illustrated than in the glowing reports of this year's harvest compared with the gloomy prognostications indulged in last spring. Then nearly every newspaper in the land heralded prophecies of destruction and devastation. The winter wheat was killed; the spring was too backward to get in the spring wheat; the grasshopper was carrying devastation over the entire land; and what the grasshopper left the chinch bug, the army worm, the potato bug and the cut worm would be sure to devour. Yet the crop of 1875, in spite of all this growling, is the largest and the best we have had for years!

THE receipts and shipments of flour and wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee for the week ending last Saturday, show what an active spirit has been infused into that branch of commerce as compared with the corresponding period last year. The figures are as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Flour, barrels.	24,729	38,551	33,898	32,085
Wheat, bushels.	287,013	560,639	261,659	525,233

MILWAUKEE.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Flour, barrels.	27,288	29,350	50,098	43,678
Wheat, bushels.	338,279	821,153	385,535	633,925

THE exports from New York last week were $5,203,632, against $5,913,248 the previous week. The exports of cotton, however, the past week, were only 1,805 bales, against 10,240 bales during the week before. It is an old rule that "when the cotton does not go out in exportation the gold must." Raw cotton constitutes about thirty-five per cent. of the value of our total exports of domestic products, including specie, while all varieties of breadstuffs constitute only about twenty per cent. of the total value of our exports. Hence, if the present depression in the cotton trade in England continues and the demand for our cotton does not revive at the usual time in the fall, there will be an increased necessity for the export of gold whenever there is a disposition to call foreign balances home.

THE New York *Bulletin* of Thursday prints some interesting statistics in regard to the United States assay office in that city. During the past fiscal year the amount of gold bullion operated upon has been 409,070,712 ounces. The amount of silver bullion operated upon was 461,540,527 ounces. Gold deposits, $7,608,463 91; silver deposits, $5,886,783 22; transmitted to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia—gold, $3,789,616 48; silver, $1,647,583 03. Since its foundation twenty-one years ago, up to the close of the current fiscal year, it has received gold deposits to the amount of $289,776,149; silver deposits aggregating $35,068,514, has manufactured fine gold bars of the value of $221,856,095; silver bars to the amount of $20,585,172, and has transmitted to the mint at Philadelphia for coinage $147,472,220 gold, and $19,963,332 silver. The business is yearly increasing with the influx of silver from Utah, Nevada, Montana and other regions.

WE LATELY published an extract from the letter of Father ROUSSELLOT, a Catholic priest of Montreal, in which he boldly declared his intention of defying the authority of the Privy Council of England, who recently decided that the body of one of his parishioners, a printer named GUIBORD, who had been placed under the ban of the Church for belonging to a literary society whose library contained books and newspapers condemned by the Church, should be buried, in consecrated ground. The official copy of the decree of the council has not yet arrived, but the representatives of the Canadian Institute, which has been the plaintiff in the case, has just published a declaration that it will be executed in due season and the supremacy of the civil courts maintained. The issue between civil and priestly authority is thus plainly drawn, and the final settlement will be awaited with almost as much interest on this side of the border as on the other.

THEY had a shower of microscopic eggs upin Wisconsin, the other day. Every drop of a heavy thunder shower at Menasha, in that State, contained from fifteen hundred to two thousand eggs that, when magnified, disclosed a thin skin or shell formed of cells transversely placed, and the interior filled with an evenly, finely granulated substance. The jelly which composed each clot had the specific gravity of rainwater, was perfectly transparent and colorless, without odor or taste, but upon drying gave off a slightly fishy smell. Specimens of the water were taken and divided up among a number of scientists interested in microscopic investigations, with some of whom the eggs hatched. The larvæ very closely resemble those of the mosquito family, although many times smaller than that winged musical instrument. The question for the naturalists to solve is, what these strange visitors are, and how they reached the clouds from whence they came.

THE foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending July 29, amounted to 51,175 barrels of flour, 836,419 bushels of wheat, and 255,482 bushels of corn. The lake port receipts for the same period reached an aggregate of 82,900 barrels of flour, 1,685,000 bushels of wheat, 1,069,000 bushels of corn, and 352,000 bushels of oats, in all instances an increase on those of the preceding week. The estimated movement of breadstuffs from the lake ports comprised 98,500 barrels of flour, 1,855,000 bushels of wheat, 1,253,000 bushels of corn, and 302,500 bushels of oats, showing in all the footings, other than wheat, which is a trifle amount less, an increase on those of the preceding week. The receipts at all the seaboard ports included 151,000 barrels of flour, 1,370,000 bushels of wheat, 750,000 bushels of corn, and 287,000 bushels of oats. There is an immense amount of grain on the move, probably over two millions on the canals and two millions on the lakes, and in transit to Great Britain some four millions more.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The election law of 1874 requires the judges who try contested election cases under its provisions to hear and determine the same "without unnecessary delay." This provision applies especially to the cases of contested elections of members of the General Assembly, and was intended to secure a speedy determination of them, so that the Legislature, when it met, might have the results of the judicial inquiry to guide it in determining the election and qualification of its members.

The only case which has, as yet, arisen under this law is the case of MCCREERY *vs.* PARK, in Venango county. PARK, Democrat, was returned at last November election as elected by *one* majority; but errors of computation were soon discovered which, if corrected, would either cause a tie or elect MCCREERY, Republican. MCCREERY at once instituted the proceedings necessary to a contest before the court in Venango county; and the case has dragged along from that day until a few days since, when it was finally decided in favor of PARK.

Was this proceeding "without unnecessary delay?" Then the law is a farce. The Legislature has met since the suit was instituted; PARK took his seat therein without having his right thereto made clear; and it has been several months adjourned before the court passes upon his right to a seat in it. In the course of a few years, when the Legislature, under constitutional restrictions, can meet but once in two years, a man with a certificate of election in his pocket but without a good right to a seat, may, if he can get the legal proceedings against him tied up in court, sit out an entire biennial session before the court passes upon his case. This is a result which was not contemplated by either the Constitution or the law of 1874; and if the courts are to pass, at all, upon the claims or members of the Legislature to their seats they must be required, by subsequent legislation, of a specific nature, to decide the same before the Legislature meets. The holding over of this MCCREERY case until months after the adjournment of the Legislature, may be within the letter of the law; but it certainly is not within its spirit. We do not wish to be understood as charging that there was any wrong purpose in it; but the result is one which the law should have foreseen and which future laws must guard against.

The sitting member, in this case, was declared elected, as we have said, by one vote. The contestant, however, alleged that a number of illegal votes were cast for his opponent, and the Court, upon the hearing, threw out several hundreds of votes alleged upon both sides to have been illegal, principally upon the ground of the non-payment of taxes at the proper period. This purging of the polls cut both ways; but it was found, when it was through, that there were more illegal votes cast for PARK than for MCCREERY; and if the case had turned upon this feature, alone, MCCREERY would have been declared elected, as, in all fairness, we think he should have been.

The Court, however, went further than this, and gave PARK a majority by throwing out entirely the votes of two election districts, upon mere informalities, notwithstanding the fact that the voters who voted thereat were legally qualified to vote and were guilty of no wrong act. The votes from the borough of Pithole were thrown out because the voting did not commence until eleven o'clock on election morning, and because the board was not properly sworn in; and the votes in Plum township were also thrown out because the people voted at the new school house, a quarter of a mile away from the old school house, which had been the regular election place, and there had been no official notice of the change of the polls.

These were mere technical faults, and did not, in our judgment, affect the validity of the votes polled at these places. Judge TRUNKEY, who rendered this decision, no doubt honestly holds to the conviction that these defects were fatal; but his decision is directly in the teeth of nearly all the decisions of our Pennsylvania courts upon such points. In BEISEL'S case, (20 Penna. Rep., 493) the Court says "it is a general rule of elections that mere irregularities which do not tend to affect results, are not to defeat the will of a majority." This is good, wholesome doctrine, and covers the cases of both of these Venango districts. The irregularities were such as did not affect results, and the votes should not have been thrown out. The Court of Common Pleas in the Philadelphia contested election cases of 1838, laid down the general rule that nothing short of fraud would vitiate an election. No matter what irregularities may have been practiced; no matter what informal proceedings may have taken place; no matter what frauds, even, may have been resorted to; if the legal votes cast at any such informal election can be distinguished from the rest, the court is bound to count them. Judge ALLISON laid down the general principle in such cases in these words:

"The vote of an elector is as much his property as the house he owns; in it he has a freehold right, and to deposit it, being otherwise constitutionally qualified and in his proper district, the court should preserve, protect and defend the legal vote to the utmost limit of its power."—*2 Brewster*, 68.

Now, in these Pithole and Plum township cases, there is no allegation that the votes cast were not legal. The voters were constitutionally qualified and in their proper districts. How were *they* to know whether the election officers had or had not complied with the law? They, themselves, had committed no wrong; they had a right to vote, and a right to have their votes counted which Judge TRUNKEY has no legitimate power to set aside; and if the election officers committed a fault in opening the polls at the wrong hour, or in holding the election at the wrong place, *they* should have been punished for it in the mode prescribed by law, and not the innocent voters.

We know that it was held in MELVIN'S case that where the polls were opened at a much later hour than usual, the whole poll should be rejected, but that is not now regarded as good law. The principle laid down by Judge ALLISON applies in that case as in all others. If there was no fraud in the delay to open the polls, and none afterwards, there is no good ground for rejection. It is fraud, alone, that vitiates; and no mere irregularity of the election officers can deprive the legal voter of the right to have his vote counted.

The act of 1874 requires the polls to be opened, throughout the State, at 7 o'clock A. M. Not *between* that hour and some other, but *at* that hour. Yet, in point of fact, this is not done in one case out of ten. In the cities there may be more promptness; but in the country, generally, the polls rarely are open before nine. If, therefore, to open the polls at a later hour than the law prescribes is fatal to the election, the votes of nearly every district are liable to be thrown out.

We are not, in any way, questioning the integrity of Judge TRUNKEY in making his decision; but we have a right to point out its errors and to warn the public against their tendency. If the principle is to obtain that mere informalities and irregularities are fatal to a poll, it will not be long before designing men will commit such irregularities at the election for the sole purpose of securing the rejection of the return. The axiom laid down by Judge ALLISON is the only safe one: that every legal vote must be counted, if legally deposited, no matter what circumstances may surround the election at which it was cast. To adopt any other rule is to launch out upon a sea of uncertainty, and to offer a premium upon successful attempts at wrong-doing.

THE STATE SINKING FUND.

We have received through the mail the printed report of what the Philadelphia *Press* styles "one-half of a half-born joint committee" to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury; but as the report contains nothing in the way of information, we have not burdened our columns with it.

The committee has no legal existence, has no power to make an investigation, incur any expense, or send for persons or papers. The House, which appointed it, did not ask the Senate to concur in the appointment or make the committee a joint one. The object was to have a partisan committee, to get up a partisan report for party effect, and hence the appointment was confined to the House alone.

The report admits that, if any thing is wrong in the Treasury, its authors have been unable to find it. The natural conclusion of sensible men would have been that, if they could not find anything wrong, their failure to find it would be proof that there is nothing wrong to be found; but one can hardly expect Pennsylvania Democrats to be so sensible as that.

The principal part of the report is taken up with showing that there has been, from month to month, a large balance in the sinking fund, applicable to the redemption of the public debt. This is a fact made known monthly, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund themselves, and therefore required no skill to discern it; but the committee deduce from it the conclusion that, if the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund would do their duty, they would exhaust the sinking fund at least every three months, so that there would never be any large balance on hand. Let us see.

The 13th section of the act of May 9, 1874, relating to the State Treasurer and the sinking fund, provides as follows:

"The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall also, on the first business day in the month of May, August, November and February, in each and every year, hereafter, apply all the moneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. They shall forthwith give legal notice of the amount of said debt which they are prepared to redeem, that the said amount will be redeemed on presentation to the designated disbursing agent of the State, and that the interest upon the certificates thereof shall cease from and after a day certain, to be designated by them, not more than ninety days after the publication of said notice: *Provided*, That the loans of the Commonwealth shall be redeemed, as far as practicable, in the order of their maturity."

This is the only provision we can find in that act authorizing the Commissioners to redeem any part of the State debt. It does not empower them to go into the open market and buy State bonds at their current market value (they are quoted in Philadelphia at 102 for 5's and 107 for 6's), but they are restricted to such bonds as have matured, and upon which they can stop the interest by an offer to redeem at maturity. Their ability to redeem, therefore, is plainly limited, not by the amount of money in the sinking fund, but by the amount of bonds outstanding which have matured. The Commissioners, clearly, cannot call for the presentation of bonds that have *not* matured, and fix a day upon which interest thereon shall cease: and as they cannot go into market and buy the unmatured bonds at current rates, it follows that all they can do with the sinking fund is to pay the debt *when* and *as* it matures. "The loans of the Commonwealth," the act says, "shall be redeemed, as far as practicable, in the order of their maturity."

The only pertinent question in the premises then, is, have the Commissioners advertised, as required, every three months, that they were prepared to redeem maturing bonds on presentation? If so, then they have done all that the law requires of them. The committee do not pretend to allege that this has not been done; but confine themselves to a general growl that the whole amount of the contents of the sinking fund have not been periodically applied to the payment of the State debt.

Investigation will show, we are sure, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund *have*, from quarter to quarter, advertised their readiness to redeem specific amounts of the outstanding matured debt of the State, in the order of its maturity, fixing a day certain when interest thereon shall cease, as the act of 1874 requires; and the very last monthly statement of the Commissioners, signed by JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, the Democratic Auditor General, shows that the debt on which interest has thus been stopped, and which has not yet been presented for redemption, although payable upon presentation, amounted on the first of July to $130,660. If the bondholders will not present their bonds for redemption it certainly is not the fault of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

If the Democratic members of the House who signed this report think it is advisable the State should go into the market as a purchaser of its unmatured bonds, at market rates, they can show their faith next winter by introducing an act for that purpose; but until the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are so empowered, they would not be justified in buying bonds at the current premium. They have confined themselves, as the law requires, to the redemption of bonds that have fallen due, and they are not to blame because the holders will not present them, nor because the amount due does not equal the amount of money in the sinking fund.

—Since the above was written we learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that on May 1, 1875, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund advertised their readiness to redeem outstanding bonds to an amount exceeding the balance then in the Treasury by the sum of $18,000. The usual ninety days notice was given that interest would stop thereon after August 1st; and the owners are doubtless holding on to their bonds until the interest ceases. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners have called for the presentation of enough bonds to absorb the balance in the sinking fund, announcing their readiness to pay the same: and we submit that the committee should address their remonstrances to the bondholders, for holding back, rather than to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for failing to bring the bondholders to time. The Commissioners have announced their readiness to pay; and if the bondholders prefer the bonds to the public money, who is to compel them to think otherwise?

BOGUS FREE TRADE.

MR. WELLS, in his Free Trade article in the *Atlantic* for August, says that "Free Trade" does *not* mean free trade, but includes a tariff and all the machinery of import duties. He says:

"Free Trade, as an economic principle, is not, therefore, as is often assumed and supposed, necessarily antagonistic to the imposition of duties on imports, provided the end sought to be attained is simply revenue, and the circumstances of the State render such form of taxation expedient. Protection, on the other hand, on the ground of advantages accruing directly or incidentally, advocates and defends the imposition of taxes on imports for purposes other than those of revenue."

It all depends, then, upon the *motives* which prompt the laying of duties. If they are imposed solely to raise revenue, they are all right; but if for protection, they are all wrong. The objection is not to a tariff, but to the principle which prevails in making it. The motive being right, all else is right. A Free Trade tariff may thus become burdensome and oppressive; but as it is designed solely to raise revenue, the oppression is perfectly proper, in Free Trade eyes.

We cannot see why a desire to promote American manufactures is not as good a motive as a desire to raise revenue. Why should it be held a crime to encourage a struggling home industry, by duties levied for that purpose, and a virtue to save ourselves from direct taxation by levying a tax upon some imported article we do not produce? The revenue derivable in either case is the same, the only difference being that it is levied upon one particular product in the first case, and upon another in the other case.

But, MR. WELLS argues, the duty levied with a motive to protection increases the cost of the taxed article to the consumer. So it does in the case of the duty levied with a sole motive to revenue, with this difference: that the duty levied for protection tends, in the course of time, to cheapen production by promoting competition, while the duty levied for revenue alone is simply so much tax levied upon the consumer, with no corresponding good attached to it.

We can easily understand that kind of free trade which wipes out all tariff duties, abolishes custom houses, and makes our ports absolutely free to the trade of the world. That is free trade which means something, and is easily comprehended. But we cannot see what there is free about a foreign trade hampered with duties levied for revenue. Nor can we appreciate the logic which objects to protection as the mere incident of revenue. If revenue be the object of tariff taxation, and that is the best way to raise money, what harm is there in raising revenue that way, if the duties levied should casually and incidentally serve to build up and foster home industries? Is it an unpardonable sin for the American people to take care of themselves? If self-preservation be the first law of nature, why should a nation be restrained from protecting herself, her labor, her industry, her capital and her prosperity? Why should the preservation and promotion of our own interests as a people be the one thing we cannot and must not do?

If, again, the duties levied by the tariff are so much added to the cost of the articles upon which they are laid, what difference does it make whether they are levied upon a quart of salt or a pound of coffee? upon a pound of iron or a pound of tea? The cost to the consumer is the same; and the fact that we can and do produce salt and iron and do not produce coffee and tea, can make no difference to the taxpayer. He has to foot the bill, in any case: and if, in footing it, he helps the production of salt and iron at home, is it not as well for him to pay the duty on the iron and the salt and get his tea and coffee free, as to pay it on his tea and coffee and get his iron and salt free?

If we are to have Free Trade let it *be* free trade, in reality, and not the sham of a tariff for revenue alone. There is nothing criminal in the desire to see manufacturers flourish upon American soil; and as long as the nation undertakes to raise revenue by tariff taxation, she may, in so doing, just as well as not, lend a helping hand to her own children who are striving to make her as independent of foreign nations as possible.

THE MORMON MASSACRE.

The terrible details of the Mountain Meadow massacre, as given by telegraph from Utah, and which are now for the first time judicially ascertained, are truely heart-sickening. The massacre occurred in 1857, nearly eighteen years ago; but the power of the Mormon rulers over their subjects has been such that they have been able to suppress, until now, all revelations of the startling facts, as they really occurred. The Mormons have always been thought to have been guilty of that massacre, but no proof has heretofore existed to sustain the suspicion, and BRIGHAM YOUNG has made the guilty participants in the crime carry about their knowledge with them, securely locked in their breasts. So long as the Mormons retained control of the Territorial government, as they did for many years, there was no fear on their part that the truth would be discovered; and it has required years of persistent labor, since the control was taken from them, to defeat the cunning of the Mormon leaders and get at the real history of the case.

So far as the testimony yet goes there is no apparent motive for this wholesale slaughter, beyond a desire to appropriate the property of the unfortunate emigrants. Yet it seems hardly probable that those fiends would perpetrate so foul a massacre for so small a reward. Mormon ferocity was in some way at the bottom of it, and here must have been some religious fanaticism about it to bring the murderers up to the requisite bloodthirstiness.

Whatever the motive was, the facts fully prove the vileness and ferocity of Mormonism, and the absolute power which the heads of the church exercise over the members of it. This murder, beyond all reasonable doubt, was planned by BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates, and executed by their faithful minions as an act of religious obedience. YOUNG evidently knew of it beforehand, and coolly, afterwards, made disposition of the proceeds. He was an accessory before as well as after the fact; and it is not at all likely that his henchmen either would or could have planned such an atrocious crime. The inspiration of it came from the Tithing House, and the plunder which followed it naturally found its way there.

That this wholesale outrage was the legitimate outgrowth of Mormonism we conscientiously believe. The entire system which is comprised under that name is, in itself, a gigantic crime, and crime is its natural product. Murder, robbery, lust and villainy of all kinds have characterized what, by an abuse of language, is called the Mormon "church:" and the judicial developments now going on must stir up in every honest breast a desire to inquire as to whether the Government is not dealing with this nest of land pirates and punish them adequately. Mormonism claims to be a "religion:" but it is just such a religion as the Thugs of India possessed—a religion which sanctions murder and all the crimes known to the decalogue. If to be a Mormon a man must also be an assassin, and must cut the throats of innocent women and children as a part of his religious duties, it is high time that such a religion was extirpated, not on religious, but on moral grounds.

The United States Government cannot afford to let this festering sore remain upon the body politic. It must bring not only LEE, and the other red-handed ruffians of the Nauvoo Legion to justice, but BRIGHAM YOUNG and his guilty associates, through whose orders this slaughter was committed. It is a mockery to speak of such a bloody and cruel organization as a "church," of such criminal acts as "religion," of such murderers as "bishops," and of such accessories to murder as "apostles." There is a desecration in the use of these terms in this connection which is only one degree removed, in criminality, from the crimes committed under their sanction. Let the whole murderous brood be rooted out, just as any other horde of highwaymen and cut-throats would be exterminated, without regard to the blasphemous pretense that Mormonism is a "religion" entitled to the protection of the law. It is the "religion" of fiends and incarnate devils, and the plea should be disregarded just as a similar plea would be if set up by Beelzebub and his infernal host.

WHERE IS THE CONTRACTION?

MR. PENDLETON'S great effort in his Galipolis speech, was to cry out against the ruinous contraction in the currency which has taken place since the war. He failed to show when, how or where this contraction took place; he simply found that a good topic to howl upon, and he howled accordingly, drawing upon his imagination for his facts.

That there has been *no* contraction since 1865 is as plainly demonstrable as that two and two make four. Prof. W. G. SUMNER thus summarises the circulation October 31st, 1865:

Greenbacks	$443,000,000
National bank notes	185,000,000
Bank notes	65,000,000
Fractional currency	26,000,000
Total	$704,000,000

And what is the circulation now? From the latest figures we can glean, it is as follows:

Greenbacks	$350,000,000
National bank currency	351,000,000
Fractional currency	45,000,000
Total	$756,000,000

Will MR. PENDLETON please examine these figures and point out to us where the contraction comes in?

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday prints crop returns from forty-five representative counties of Kansas, which show that the yield of corn and wheat will be absolutely immense. The latter is invariably reported as showing good stock and plump berry, and in those counties where threshing has been finished the yield by actual measurement has been oftener over than under twenty-five bushels. Many sections have realized thirty-five and forty bushels, while very few fall lower than twenty. Estimates on corn in twenty-three counties promise an average of seventy-five bushels, with a heavy growth of stock. Sixteen counties report an unprecedented yield of oats, and seven counties report immense crops of flax. Buckwheat, barley and rye are mentioned in twenty-one reports as surpassing all expectations in quality and quantity. Millett, Hungarian, and other grasses, except in some few localities where the 'hoppers clipped them close, are turning out an abundance of splendid hay, a large amount of which finds ready sale to shippers. There will also be a vast amount of potatoes and other less important vegetables. The days of Kansas relief committees are evidently over.

THE British Board of Trade returns for June have come to hand. In the exports of cotton goods, the decrease, as compared with the same month last year, amounts to 15½ per cent. The exportation of coal has increased 31½ per cent. and of pig iron 80 per cent. In the various descriptions of manufactured iron, except rails, there has been a fair advance on the corresponding totals in the two previous years, and the demand for Russia, which fell off so much at this time last year, appears to be again reviving. In textile fabrics other than cotton and silk there is no diminution, while of linen, jute, silk and woolen yarns there have been increased exports, chiefly to Germany and Holland, and generally throughout the account the shipments to these two countries show an improvement. Considering the general complaints from the English manufacturing districts regarding the slackness of trade, this showing is considerably more favorable than was expected.

Two San Francisco tugowners have made a queer bet. They propose to lash the tugs fast to each other, stern to stern, and then headed in opposite direction, with full steam on, decide which shall get away with the other.

WASHINGTON.

(From "Under the Great Elm.")

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

What figure more immovably august
Than that grave strength so patient and so pure,
Calm in good fortune, when it wavered, sure,
That soul serene, impenetrably just,
Modelled on classic lines so simple they endure?
That soul so softly radiant and so white
Tne track it left seems less of fire than light,
Cold but to such as love distemperature?
And if pure light, as some deem, be the force
That drives rejoicing planets on their course,
Why for his power benign seek an impurer source?
His was the true enthusiasm that burns long,
Domestically bright,
Fed from itself and shy of human sight,
The hidden force that makes a lifetime strong.
And not the short-lived fuel of a song.
Passionless, say you? What is passion for
But to sublime our natures and control
The front heroic toils with late return,
Or none, or such as shames the conqueror?
That fire was fed with substance of the soul
And not with holiday stubble, that could burn
Through seven slow years of unadvancing war,
Equal when fields were lost or fields were won,
With breath of popular applause or blame,
Nor fanned nor damped, unquenchably the
same,
Too inward to be reached by flaws of idle fame.

Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;
High-poised example of good duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As lightly as indifferent gifts to all men born;
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent;
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content;
Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblamed
Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
Not honored then or now because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad minded, higher-souled, there is but one
Who was all this and ours, and all men's—
Washington.

—*August Atlantic.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"As good as wheat," is now the expression out West.

The value of last week's exports from Philadelphia was $630,402.

Jeff. Davis declines the Presidency of the Texas Agricultural College.

Cattle are beginning to die on the Texas prairies for the want of water.

The babies died off in New York city, last week, at the rate of eighty-six a day.

The church societies all over Wisconsin are getting up excursions to Devil's Lake.

There have not been better crops of cotton or corn in Florida or Georgia since the war than there are this year.

Four hundred Mormons are coming back from Salt Lake City this fall to settle in Nauvoo, Illinois, their old home.

The Connecticut Legislature foolishly rejected the bill requiring doors of halls and other public places to open outward.

The pear crop in Western New York will be a full average. In some localities the prospect for the apple crop is also good.

There is a labor glut at Ottawa, Ont., and the national societies are sending some of the unemployed back to the old country.

One of the consequences of the return of the deluge in Europe will, it is said, be the almost complete destruction of game.

The three hundred thousand dollar loan for the erection of capitol buildings at Wheeling, West Virginia, has all been taken.

California's debt to outsiders is only $733,500, and the *Bulletin* says four years of strict economy would be enough to wipe it quite out.

The Missouri flax crop will be good. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers take no stock in it. Farmers will sow largely of it next year.

The calendar in use among Christian nations will henceforth be used in Egypt instead of the Mohammedan calendar, dating from the Hegira.

There is talk of a national convention of dry goods dealers, to protest against the present limbited style of clinging dresses worn by women.

Brother-in-law Corbin has being buying real estate on Coney Island, the last two or three years, till he now owns nearly two miles of ocean beach.

The forty-fourth exhibition of the American Institute will open in New York city, September 9th. Machinery will be received after August 15th.

There is much business embarrassment along the Lower Susquehanna, owing to the non-appearance of the floods which bring down the logs usually in May.

There is a fair prospect of the speedy completion of the Washington and Ohio Railroad to the Hampshire, Virginia, coal fields. This is a matter of special interest to Washington.

The official list of German exhibitors at the Centennial has been closed. There will be eight hundred exhibitors in the art department. The manufactories will be specially represented.

A superior foot lathe, the work of students in Cornell College, has been shipped to the office of the *American Artisan* as a specimen of the skill of college boys in the field of mechanics.

Notwithstanding the dull times the pistolmakers are full of work, and the murderous little town of Ilion, N. Y., where such armsare made, has increased in population one-third in five years.

There were 956 deaths in New York city last week, an increase of sixty-six over the preceding week, equal, in a population of 1,100,000, to the excessively high rate of 45 per 1,000 per annum.

The narrow gauge roads of three feet used in Wurtemberg and in parts of Germany, are soon to have a test in Ohio. It will run from Painesville to Youngstown, and will be used principally for coal.

One of the remarkable facts in connection with this season's remarkable weather is that along the Ohio river, from Cincinnati to Cairo, it has been raining every day for the past three weeks.

The Mennonites settled in the northwest of Canada have met with disheartening failures. Their crops have been more than half destroyed by the grasshoppers, and a good deal of destitution is the result.

Wood gunpowder is a recent invention. If is light colored, small grained, makes little noise, does not recoil the gun when fired, keeps the gun perfectly clean, and is of equal strength with the black powder.

Five hundred cars have been furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the same number by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for the transportation of the peach crop from Delaware.

PERSONAL.

Father Boehm, whose health has caused much solicitude among his friends for several weeks past, is now with his relatives at Staten Island. He is suffering from erysipelas.

Lynn, Mass., has a musical prodigy in the person of Florence E. Story, eleven years old, who composes music of a superior quality, plays any piece however difficult, after hearing it but once, and has a class of girls under tuition.

Henry A. Merrit, a Troy lawyer, has just had a letter returned to him from Ireland with the following written on the envelope: "No man of the name of Lawrence Kyley, but there is one of the name of Catherine Kyley, who says the letter is for her."

The tremendous force of the explosion of that locomotive boiler near Port Jervis, last Saturday, may be inferred from the fact that the body of the engineer was blown a thousand feet from the engine and thrown into a tree on the top of a hill which rises seventy feet above the railroad.

Of the humors of infancy there is no end. A French newspaper gives us now a story of an infant, aged four, whose mamma thought it right to refuse the child something upon which his heart was desperately set. Finding that there was no hope for him, the youngster burst into a passion of tears and exclaimed, "Well, then, what did they born me for?"

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* relates this little story: "A wealthy Easton farmer drove to this city a few days ago to dispose of some produce, and just at night, having nearly completed his business, went into a bakery to purchase a few cakes. A lady was behind the counter and she eyed him suspiously, his clothes not giving him the outward appearance of a gentleman. He glanced over the stock and said, pointing to a pile of small cakes, 'Give me two or three dozen of those.' Her reply was, 'We have none to give away.' 'But I want to pay for them,' said he. 'You can't have them,' she replied, evidently afraid that he would seize them and run. He tried to reason with her, and told her he could buy out the whole shop, but appearances were too much against him and he was compelled to leave without getting the cakes."

Somebody in Wilcox county, Ala., has sent to the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* the following as a genuine and literal copy of a will, which was presented for probate there by a widow. In all sincerity she had prepared it after her husband's death, in the belief that it was in full compliance with his wishes:

Blacks Bend Ala may 21th 1875

W. M Gees Restate [estate] accordon to his ordors after decest in death mus be Record to his widow mary Gee bedout [without] any Reject [opposition] of als [heirs] all that is in Wm Gees Restate is Mary Gee until death then after her death property is subject to the als hourst [horse] mul cows hogs chickens ducks and &c. plower [plow] hoas wagon bugy harnesis and &c.

Major Gees is willing
Wm Robberts is willing
Annis Gilard is willing
All the als is willing to this
MARY GEE.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The forge at Gibraltar, near Reading, Pa., is at work.

The rolling mill at Ferndale, Pa., on Saturday stopped for six months.

Lock Haven, Pa., lumber shipments for the week ending July 17th were 738,000 feet.

The Ligonier Valley Railroad will be offered at sheriff's sale, on Monday, August 9, 1875.

The Williamsport, Pa., Rubber Company expects to make two thousand pair of shoes per day.

Bellefonte Pa., has organized a Board of Trade. Wm. F. Reynolds, President; Wm. Shortlidge, Secretary.

A horse shoe manufacturing company, with a capital stock of $50,000, has been organized in Springfield, Ohio.

The First National Bank of Taunton, Pa., has been authorized to commence business, with a capital of $100,000.

The Rochester, N. Y., *Express* predicts a good canal business in the fall, and says business on the canals is reviving.

J. F. Good, of Allentown, has received the contract for grading sixty miles of a new railroad from Chicago to Indianapolis.

Many of the mills in Lock Haven, Pa., will soon have to cease operations, unless there should be enough of a flood to enable them to run their logs.

Over a thousand men have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the saw mills at Williamsport, Pa., and the outlook there is anything but encouraging.

Sand of a superior quality having been found near Sheridan, Lebanon county, Pa., a number of gentlemen are now engaged in examining the cost of erecting glass works at that place.

It is proposed to ship cotton goods to England from some of the Eastern mills, the price here having declined, while on the other side it has remained firm. Success is confidently anticipated.

The Williamsport, Pa., *Gazette and Bulletin* says that it is thought that the only mills which are now running in that place will have consumed the entire stock of logs on hand by the last of this week.

The Warwick Furnace property, parts of which are located in the counties of Chester, Lancaster and Berks, Pa., is to be divided into tracts and sold in that way, as no sale of the property entire could be made.

The Sunbury, Pa., *Daily* says: The Sunbury car wheel foundry is now running steadily, with prospects of large and continous business in the future. They are now casting wheels for the Empire Transportation Company.

The work on the buildings for the new steel works is rapidly progressing, part of the machinery has already been put in and they expect to be ready to operate in the course of a few months.—*Beaver, Pa., Argus and Radical.*

Mr. Ethelbert Watts' furnace near Marietta, Pa., was blown in on the 20th inst., and everything went off smoothly. The product, it is expected, will be about 500 tons of foundry iron per month. Mr. Watts is an old Pittsburgher.

Business is comparatively good in Biddeford and Saco, Me. The mills are all running, though this week the time for working is to be lessened about one-third, in order to decrease production. There is considerable building going on.

Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three foreign and 1,583 coastwise vessels entered the port of New York by way of Sandy Hook during the month of June, in 1875; 6,103 foreign and 1,846 coastwise vessels cleared during the same period.

George Hoyt, of New York, is shipping about 250,000 feet of oak logs from Burbank, West Salem, Ashland and Polk, and about 80,000 feet of black walnut logs. They will be shipped to New York and from thence to Liverpool.—*West Salem, O., Monitor.*

Twenty thousand pounds of Ore Knob copper were recently sold to Henry McShane & Co., brass and bell founders, Baltimore. This was the first product of Ingots of Ore Knob Copper Company, located in the Allegheny Mountains of North Carolina.

The works of the North American Smelting Company, Middletown, Pa., cover an area of 152x200 feet, and are four stories in hight. The specialties of their manufacture are Babbitt, anti-friction and phosphated metals, tin and coppersmiths' solders, pig and brass, and composition castings.

The Edge Tool Company's building, in Leetonia, Ohio, is nearly completed. New machinery is being put in to increase the capacity of their works by the Pittsburgh Hinge and Butt Factory, located at Beaver Falls. The factory is running to its full capacity, with orders two months in advance